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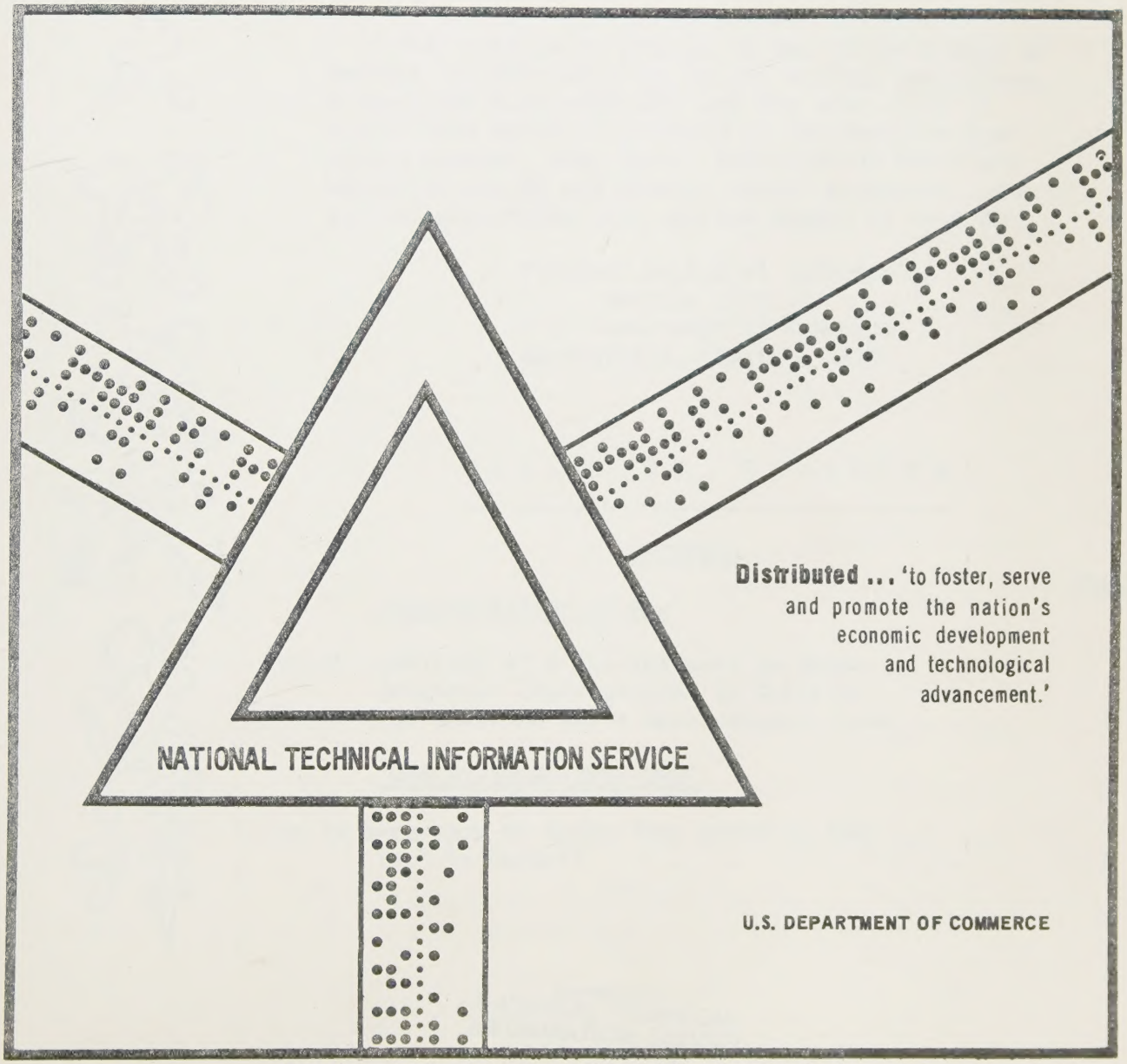
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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A PLA Regiment in Hunan Heightens Consciousness in Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 14, 1971)

(NCNA Changsha) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to read books conscientiously," the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA unit stationed in Hunan makes strenuous efforts to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the light of practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. It continuously overcomes empiricism and heightens its consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Reading Books Conscientiously, Using Revolutionary Theory To Guide Revolutionary Practice

Most of the comrades among the members of the Party committee of this regiment have fought battles and earned merits. They have the spirit of hard work and are experienced in work. They work actively to accomplish any task assigned by the higher level.

However, a few comrades did not understand sufficiently the important meaning of conscientious reading. They often could not sit down patiently in a study session organized by the Party committee. Accordingly, the Party committee organized all to repeatedly study and appreciate the important meaning of Chairman Mao's proposal of reading books conscientiously and to warmly discuss the questions, "Was our past experience 'worked out' by us or nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought?" and "After all, can we work without studying the theories of revolution?"

Wang Chin-hua, secretary of the Party committee and political commissar, came out first to recall the history of his growth, teaching others a lesson. He knew little of the truth of revolution when he joined the army. Later, in

the movement of a new-type rectification in the Army, he paid attention to studying the theories of revolution and knew for whom he served in the army and for whom he fought. In a certain campaign, the squad leader was wounded. Displaying the spirit of fighting bravely, he led fighters of the whole squad to charge at the enemies and captured a platoon of enemy soldiers.

Recalling this incident, he realized that this was entirely because he commanded the fight with the help of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After the liberation of Northeast China, the Army unit to which he belonged was stationed in Peking. He was near his home town then. He saw that the liberation war would soon end in triumph. He once thought of not going south. At the moment, he studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Carry the Revolution Through To the End." His unit was also reviewed in Nanyuan Airport by great leader Chairman Mao. He was immensely inspired and decided to throw away his selfish and impure thought and to firmly carry the revolution through to the end. After the nationwide liberation, influenced by the bourgeois military line pushed by counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing, he once cherished ideas of seeking personal fame and gain and high position. After studying the Kut'ien Meeting Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission, he firmly followed the correct political orientation and was determined to overcome all attacks by the bourgeois ideology.

He said in excitement: "Reviewing the past, I find that my progress and growth is entirely an outcome of the nourishment by Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Historical experience made all understand deeply that: Formerly, we did not know what revolution was but we now know what revolution is; formerly we did not know how to fight but we now know how to fight; formerly we did not know how to lead the fighters but we now know how to lead them. We do not "work out" the experience by individual efforts and by groping about in the dark but have acquired it by taking the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as our guide and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as our guide.

They said: "In the future, we must follow Chairman Mao in making revolution continuously. We should not rely on our experience alone. The past experience is only the base on which we acquire correct thinking. It cannot replace scientific theories nor Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Only by conscientiously reading Chairman Mao's books and grasping materialist dialectics shall we be able to refrain from making empiricist mistakes and to advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's line of army building."

Through this study, members of the Party committee raised their consciousness. With deep proletarian affection for Chairman Mao, they studied Mao Tse-tung's thought arduously. No matter how busy their work, how heavy their tasks and how pressing time might be, they persevered in reading Chairman Mao's books conscientiously and made strenuous efforts to study theory. They never suspended the "everyday reading" and "study day" activities. Moreover, they consciously spared time to learn more things. They studied, thought and wrote simultaneously, using what they had studied to guide their practice.

Some comrades formerly thought that "study was optional," but they now hold that "study is compulsory." They said: "Formerly we felt at ease even if we didn't study. Now we lose our appetite and do not sleep well if we have not studied for a single day."

Wang Chiang, deputy chief of staff, often studied and applied Chairman Mao's works in a living way in conjunction with the problems in his thinking and work. He not only took an active part in group study and persevered in private study, but also organized the cadres of the regimental headquarters to study. He applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to grasping management of and education for the regiment headquarters, scoring positive results in this concern. He said meaningfully: "If we do not make strenuous effort to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, we cannot do our work well no matter what good background we have, how high-ranking we may be and how experienced we are."

Using Our Brains Frequently, Cultivating the Habit of Analyzing Things

In the course of reading books conscientiously, members of the Party committee of this regiment learned deeply that only by using their brains frequently and cultivating the habit of analyzing things could they overcome blindness in their work.

In the past, the Party committee members often went to the basic level and they knew much about the conditions of the army unit. But, some of them were reluctant to use their brains. They had headaches when asked to analyze problems and to sum up experience, always saying that they were "rustics" and could not do "fine work." They had much perceptual knowledge but they often could not heighten it to the level of theoretical knowledge. When having done a thing correctly, they could not sum up their experience well; Having done done something wrong, they could not really learn the lesson. As a result, they could not do their work to the point even though they worked very hard.

Huang Ch'i-wen, a member of the Party committee and director of the logistics department, went to the automobile company to work for some time. He saw that the vehicles of this company often had accidents. In accordance with his experience, he immediately grasped the measures governing safety in driving. As a result, the vehicles had fewer traffic accidents but had other accidents. The fighters said that he grasped the "engine" but had forgotten the "root." With this problem in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "What is perceived cannot at once be comprehended and only what is comprehended can be more deeply perceived. Perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence." He came to understand that he had met defeat in his work precisely because he was satisfied with perceptual knowledge and did not use his brain to think more about the problems and did not analyze the basic causes of an accident.

Having learned his lesson, he went deeper to make investigations and analyze problems. He found that the company had accidents chiefly because it did not carry out political and ideological work thoroughly well. Accordingly, he tightly grasped the living study and application of the "three

constantly read articles," tightly grasped the training of backbone elements of the company, strengthened ideological and political work for the rank and file and summed up the experience of "grasping the living ideas under five conditions," thereby bringing about a great change in the outlook of the company.

In order to overcome laziness in thinking and to cultivate the habit of thinking and analysis, the Party committee put forth three demands on the comrades who had gone to work at the basic level: First, they must be able to detect problems; second, they must think of a method; third, they must sum up experience. This required all to go from practice to understanding and again from understanding to practice and to continuously sum up experience, so that understanding could gradually become systematic and many-sided, be heightened to the level of theory, and then be used to guide practice.

Applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, Regiment Commander Sun Feng-lung concretely analyzed and summed up his experience in leading his army unit and concretely taught, helped and led the cadres and fighters to give prominence to proletarian politics. Excellent results were scored.

Vigorously Guarding Against Arrogance, Modestly Learning from the Masses, Continuously Raising the Level of Leadership

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Complacency is the enemy of study. We cannot really learn anything until we rid ourselves of complacency." While reading conscientiously, the Party committee of this regiment paid attention to learning the experience of the rank and file and pooling their wisdom, so as to continuously heighten its level of leadership. In the past, some of its members did not know that their experience was partial, so that they often refused to listen to the opinions of the rank and file and to learn the experience of other people. This did some damage to their work.

In the year before last, a certain member of the Party committee was put in charge of an engineering project. He adopted the old method of high-speed filling of concrete in a large area. The fighters aired their view, saying: "This would impair the quality of work." He did not accept this opinion, thinking that having been an engineer in the army for more than ten years, he had grown up by "eating sand and cement" and he could not be wrong. As a result, the engineering work was of secondary quality. Later, the Party committee, having learned this lesson, called three enlarged meetings attended by the fighters. It organized the participants to study Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, "On Practice," and "Rectify the Party's Style of Work," and to conscientiously analyze this problem, thereby making them understand that: The experience in practice of an individual invariably is limited in a certain degree. Only by shedding our lofty airs, learning respectfully from the masses and pooling the experience and wisdom of the masses can we enrich our knowledge, make up the deficiency of our experience, make no mistakes or fewer mistakes and accomplish with better results the various fighting tasks assigned by the Party.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge," the regiment Party committee often adopted the method of "going out and inviting in," took the masses as teachers and learned things from them. It extensively carried out in the whole regiment the activities of learning from the groups which were advanced in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought," thereby effectively promoting the revolutionized and military building of the army unit. After achieving successes, the Party committee again conducted open-door rectification campaigns three times and invited six times the regiment's activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to tell about their experience in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, thereby taking rich political nourishment from them.

Early last year, the regiment received a new task of an engineering project. Calculated on the basis of former working norms, a great number of man-days of labor would be needed. Having learned the advanced experience of a fraternal unit, the Party committee tightly grasped the basic link of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man, fully exploited man's positive factor, aroused the rank and file to make suggestions and to tap potentials, thereby completing this project far ahead of schedule.

* * *

"ONE DIVIDING INTO TWO"

It Is Necessary To Apply "One Dividing Into Two" to Oneself

by

Sun Shu-ch'ang (孙书昌)
Deputy Secretary of the CCP Tungfeng Hsien Committee,
Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Applying "one dividing into two" to oneself is very important.

Comrade Sun Shu-ch'ang is courageous in appraising himself. He uses Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical idea of one dividing into two to combat self and repudiate revisionism, seriously sums up experience and draws strength from it, puts himself constantly on the alert, improves himself and advances unceasingly.

The author of the article has expressed his thought more deeply and his words more thoroughly. The problems he encountered and solved deserve deep reflection by some of the comrades in charge of leadership work.

The study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking well by leading cadres is of extremely great significance in the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the differentiation between true and false Marxism and further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Generally speaking, all Communist Party members who can do so should study the theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, study our national history and study current movements and trends." We hope more leadership cadres will apply themselves assiduously in that direction, maintain reading conscientiously, practice again and again, sum up experience and write good articles on living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking and linking up theory with practice.

*

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the help of the broad masses of revolutionary people and bearing in mind problems of direction of ideology and political lines, I have been studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking. I deeply realize that only by maintaining

the application of one dividing into two to oneself can achievements be made manifest, mistakes be corrected, one-sidedness be overcome and consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be strengthened, and then one can closely follow Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution.

Conscientiously Sum Up Experience, Apply One Dividing into Two to Oneself

To correctly understand one's past is not a very easy thing to do. We should sum up the experience of the past, and criticize and repudiate shortcomings and mistakes not only from the political line alone, but also epistemologically and methodologically, so that one could sober up and no longer need suffer from them. To understand or not to understand, to truly understand or not to truly understand the shortcomings and mistakes of the past is not quite the same. After understanding, a change should take place in our thinking and feeling. We would come closer to Chairman Mao, and nearer to the masses and to the revolution, and our perception of the great cultural revolution would also become deeper. Without understanding, achievements and mistakes would become a burden, grievances would not disappear, work zeal could not be mustered and thinking could not be liberated.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was the first secretary of the former Tungfeng hsien Party committee. Because I had not carried out the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, my awareness of the struggle between the two lines was not high, and I fell under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "production first." I grasped production for the sake of production, lost my orientation and made serious mistakes.

In the initial stage of the great cultural revolution, when the broad masses of revolutionary people criticized and repudiated me for implementing a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the mistake of taking the capitalist road and tried to save me, I did not listen to them. I said to myself, "I have grown up in a sea of bitterness and followed Chairman Mao in making revolution with a singleness of purpose. I have been diligent and persevering in my work, got up early and slept late, and done so many things. How could I avoid making some mistakes? Why do they always lay their hands on me? And another thing, when I was working in Tungliao hsien (formerly Hsi-an hsien), I was a first class model cadre in the anti-US aid-Korea movement of the whole hsien. In carrying out collectivization, I personally went to a selected spot to settle down, and set up the first agricultural production cooperative in the whole hsien, and later the experience of this cooperative was incorporated into the book entitled Upsurge of Socialism in China's Countryside. Why did they not notice that?"

The more I thought about it, the more I felt I had been wronged, my mind could not be reconciled to the fact and my thinking could not change. The masses, seeing that I had not awakened, kept on helping me. That went on for three years, and it may be said that I had fought a "three-year liberation war" on myself.

This "three-year liberation war" was extremely arduous. At the beginning I would not admit my past mistakes, and even though I later admitted them and also made examinations, still I was not completely reconciled, and although I no longer talked about it, there was a scar in my heart and my mind always wavered. During the Party rectification and building, I took this problem and studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and relevant teachings. I discovered that the principle reason that I had not become "reconciled" was because of the "one-sidedness" and not "both-sidedness" in judging myself and the lack of a profound understanding of past mistakes. Accordingly, I used the standpoint of one dividing into two to carry out a new concrete analysis on myself.

Raising work zeal to the level of the struggle between the lines for analysis and finding the problems.

Revolution requires great work zeal, but it must also have a correct line. Under the guidance of the correct line, the work zeal will become greater and the achievement of the revolution will become greater. Before the great cultural revolution, I did not know that apart from work there was also the question of what line to implement, and thought that willingness to work was the sign of a good communist and the communist road to take.

However, the broad masses of revolutionary people in the great cultural revolution gave me sharp criticism instead of regarding my kind of work zeal. They said at that stage I was "diligently implementing the revisionist line and busily taking the capitalist road." I was shocked. How could I possibly be working for capitalism? I summed up the state of my work in the past, studied Chairman Mao's teaching on grasping the principal aspect of a contradiction, and found my way out through the problem.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The study of the various states of unevenness in contradictions, of the principal and non-principal contradictions and of the principal and non-principal aspects of a contradiction constitutes an essential method by which a revolutionary political party correctly determines its strategic and tactical policies both in political and in military affairs. All communists must give it attention."

To carry out socialism, we have to solve many contradictions, one principal contradiction is the "contradiction between the working class and the capitalist." The fundamental path to solving this principal contradiction is by fiercely grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past, I was under the pernicious influence of "the theory of the dying out of the class struggle" and forgot about the fundamental task of this principal contradiction. In my work I was lost in a sea of fog, could not find the main theme, grasping whatever task that had to be grasped and doing whatever work that had to be done. At times when I had done right, I did not know where I had done right, and when I had made a mistake, I did not know where the mistake was. As a result, solution of many problems was

in violation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and consciously or unconsciously I took the capitalist road. From this I realized that the past mistakes I had made were due to failure to hold on to the "stronghold of lines."

Analyzing the essence of mistakes and realizing their danger.

One of the main problem for which the masses criticized and repudiated me was the grasping of production for the sake of production, and not the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore. At the beginning I thought it was only a general run-of-the-mill problem, and there was nothing much to it. When the masses tried on many occasions to help me, I still thought they were "making something out of nothing." Later in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing." I grasped the illustration of typical examples, and on the problem of my not bringing proletarian politics to the fore, to carry out basic analysis.

When I was working at Tungliao hsien, I heard that the Party branch of a production brigade was grasping production well, the per-mow yield of grain had reached the target of the "National Program" and it was the production brigade with the highest grain production in the whole hsien. I immediately sent people to sum up the experience, set this Party branch up as an advanced model for the whole hsien, set the secretary of the Party branch up as a model Party branch secretary, and organized the cadres to visit this brigade to see the excellent growth of food crops, to discuss the method of farming, and to learn production techniques.

While I was energetically publicizing this "typical example," the poor and lower-middle peasants exposed a problem in this brigade. It seemed that the secretary of the Party branch of this brigade was a capitalist-roader suffering from serious corruption and degeneration and was utterly devoid of class stand. The reason the per-mow yield of land had reached the target of the "National Program" was because he had not reported a reclamation of wasteland but instead falsified a report on production figures. From this incident it could be seen that superficially I had grasped a wrong typical example, and essentially it was a natural result of my implementing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "production first." By grasping production for the sake of production without grasping class struggle one would not be able to draw a line of distinction between the true and the false, one could not tell the difference between the good or the bad and although one wanted to carry out Marxism, revisionism was actually carried out instead.

By means of an analysis of this incident, I was able to see clearly the essence and danger of not bringing proletarian politics to the fore, and realized whether or not I could bring proletarian politics to the fore was not a general run-of-the-mill problem, but a problem of which line was being implemented. The masses by their criticism and repudiation of me were not trying to "make something out of nothing," but were trying to grasp my vital weakness and giving a correct treatment for the disease.

Carrying out complete analysis of history, and finding out the basic cause.

Chairman Mao teaches, "In the appraisal of our work, it is one-sided to regard everything as either all positive or all negative." The revolutionary people, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, carried out an over-all analysis of my past. I also studied Chairman Mao's teaching and also carried out an "over-all analysis" of myself.

At the beginning, however, my result was invariably not the same as those of the masses. Where did the problem lie? Chairman Mao pointed out, without knowing how to look at a problem all-sidedly, "It will be impossible to find the method of solving the contradiction." The reason my analysis and the analysis of the masses did not tally was mainly because my point of departure of looking at the problem was not correct, and a very great degree of one-sidedness still existed in my thinking.

The over-all analysis the revolutionary masses carried out on me proceeded from the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, with emphasis on criticizing and repudiating my mistakes and helping me to sum up the lesson of my experience as well as continuing the revolution better. The "over-all analysis" I carried out on myself proceeded from protecting myself, carefully weighed and considered the quality of each and every merit and the degree of each mistake. When studying achievements I did it not for the summing up of experience, but for the counting of credits, when studying mistakes I did it not for learning lessons but to consider the degree of mistake that was made.

In that way it was difficult to bring one's understanding on things as a whole and their internal connections in unanimity with the masses' way of looking at things. After understanding was heightened, I turned my head back to look at my own history, saw the obstacles to continuing the revolution and understood clearly the orientation of the advance.

By pinpointing my own living ideas that way, I carried out concrete analyses step by step, and was able to understand that whether I had used one-sidedness or two-sidedness in judging myself in the past was the key to whether thinking could be liberated. Judging oneself to be one-sided meant either affirmation of everything or negation of everything. It could not be used for judging oneself for it would only make the baggage heavier. Only by maintaining the application of one divided into two to oneself, and by deeply understanding one's mistakes could thinking and feeling be truly changed and could one stand on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Be Daring in Practice, Maintain One Divided Into Two in Practice

After taking part in the revolutionary three-in-one combination, I thought the mistakes of the past had been criticized and repudiated and were now over and done with; henceforth, I must once again make the effort and start all over again, follow Chairman Mao in making revolution well, and make up for the damage done to the Party through my mistakes of the past.

In my diary I laid down three rules for myself:

--1. To continue the revolution and to overtake everyone else from the beginning.

--2. Be always on the alert for "wearing new shoes but taking the old road."

--3. Use Mao Tse-tung's thought in energetically remolding the world outlook.

However, when grasping work, I again felt that in the past I had been guilty of too many mistakes, and had been more deeply affected by "Liu's pernicious influence." With such a burden in thinking, work was not daring enough. The masses also criticized me, saying, "In the past when implementing the revisionist line under the former hsien Party committee, you used to be so happy in your work, now that you are implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, how come you are afraid and frightened all of a sudden, and become diffident and careful?" With this problem in mind, I studied as I practiced and carried out three rather large struggles against my thinking.

In the first struggle against my own thinking, I solved the idea of "wanting to act but not daring to act." I was allocated the work of managing production, and since I could no longer take the former road, and was still unfamiliar with the new road, I was not daring in my work for fear of making new mistakes. Later, by studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge," I realized that it was mainly due to a lack of understanding of the meaning of practice, and the failure to unify the process of practice with the process of remolding my own thinking; that I saw only that my thinking could not adapt itself to the new situation and did not know how to take the new road, and failed to see that only through practice could I learn to accept new changes, sum up new experience and make new breakthroughs; that I saw only that by acting boldly former mistaken ideas might crop up again without seeing that only through practice could erroneous ideas be exposed and subjected once more to criticism and repudiation, be understood again and thereby raised to a new level; that I saw only that new mistakes could be made in work without seeing that only through bold practice could fresh merits be won for the people.

By running around in circles around myself and by adopting a negative attitude toward work I actually did not dare to apply one dividing into two to myself and was afraid to make revolution on myself. The more I behaved that way, the more my subjective self became separated from my objective self and my understanding became separated from reality, and despite the fact that I had the desire for revolution, it was difficult to carry out revolutionary work well. Only through daring practice and by means of combating self and repudiating revisionism could erroneous thinking be constantly weeded out, could I enable my thinking to remain consistent with the objective external law and could I correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the second struggle against my thinking, I solved the idea of "not wanting to continue after making a mistake." After a correct understanding of practice was obtained, I became more daring in boldly grasping work. However, the moment I started grasping, a problem appeared. Last spring, the temperature of our Tungfeng hsien remained low, we were late in starting to plow, the speed of sowing was slow and I was so busy that I did not have a good night's sleep for many a night.

In order to speed up the work, I adopted two measures. One was to let the production command post prepare a graph showing the progress of sowing by each commune, with the percentage worked out and arranged in the descending order of the percentages for circulation to the lower level, so that those below could make comparison with one another and start competing. The other was to select two models which had made greater progress.

I thought of holding a telephone conference to stimulate the lower levels and to exert a bit of pressure on communes and teams with slower progress. I explained my idea of holding a telephone conference to the Army representative and chairman of the revolutionary committee, but he said that it would be better not to hold a conference which would highlight grasping production for the sake of production and grasping progress for the sake of progress. He analyzed with me the situation of class struggle in spring farming and sowing, investigated again the content and method of holding a conference, maintained the placing of revolution in command of production and through that set in motion the socialist activism of the broad masses of cadres and people, which greatly speeded up the progress of spring farming and sowing.

Although this problem was solved, I took on a burden. I felt that managing production was a dangerous matter, that if not properly carried out it could lead to the opposite result and it would be better to manage some other work. Later, I felt that this kind of thinking was not quite right, and made a study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Chairman Mao's teaching, "The continuous emergence and resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things," enabled me to understand that the struggle of the contradiction between the two ideologies and the two lines in my mind was not something that could be solved at a single stroke, that problems that had been criticized and repudiated need not necessarily be completely well defined, that a problem understood need not necessarily be completely corrected and that even though changed for the time being, under a new situation it could reappear.

The change in direction this time was the natural result of the development of contradiction in my own mind and a manifestation of the remnant pernicious influence of "production first" under the new situation. Contradiction existed objectively, and only by daring to meet contradiction head on and by staring squarely at it, constantly exposing it and resolving it, could continued progress be made.

With this understanding, I became more daring in grasping production, using the practice of production struggle to expose and solve the contradiction between the two ideologies and the two lines in the battleground of my mind,

eliminated the remnant pernicious influence of "production first," set foot in revolution and grasping production, and grasp the line in production.

After the telephone conference, I also called an on-the-spot meeting for rice transplanting at the Yungho commune. In opening this conference, taking the lessons learned in the past, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work," I firmly grasped the implementation of the "8-Character Constitution" for agriculture, applied the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines to scientific farming, summed up and propagated the advanced experience of the broad masses of cadres and people of Yungho commune in farming for the revolution and using revolutionary spirit to plant the fields well to turn the on-the-spot rice transplanting conference into a discussion and application meeting on the education on the struggle between the two lines, thereby enabling everybody to receive a practical education on the struggle between the two lines.

Some of the comrades said with deep conviction, "This on-the-spot conference has enabled us to see the fruits of ideological revolutionization, to study the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, to receive an education on the struggle between the two lines, and to implement solidly Chairman Mao's '8-Character Constitution' for agriculture."

In the third struggle against my own thinking, I solved the idea of "not daring to say anything and not daring to do anything" on problems of the struggle between the two lines.

With the constant solving of ideological contradictions, work zeal became higher and higher. I rushed here and there, getting up early and sleeping late. The masses said, "Old Sun is now extending himself." When I heard this kind of remark, I made an examination of myself in line with Chairman Mao's teaching of serving the revolution wholeheartedly and serving the people wholeheartedly, and felt that there was still a very big gap. Because of that, when discussing problems with the leading body, I was not as daring as I had been in grasping work, and on problems into which I could not "sink my teeth," I dared not speak for fear of saying the wrong thing which might interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao says, "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and quietly, but only in the course of struggle." The fact that I could not "sink my teeth in" some problems showed that I was unfamiliar with such problems. Only by daring to speak about my own thinking and through ample discussion could I differentiate between what was correct and what was incorrect, could I truly enable myself to "sink my teeth in" the struggle between the two lines and remain steadfast. Not daring to speak, by itself, was trying to cover up the contradiction, and that was not dividing one into two.

After this living idea was solved, I not only dared to express my attitude and stood fast on problems that were "a certainty," but by means of the study of Chairman Mao's teachings and Vice Chairman Lin's directives, I also carried

out concrete analyzes on those problems in which I had no confidence and which I could not grasp and tried to do my best to understand them. Even if I was unable for the time being to solve them, I would still bring the ideas to light. By means of the criticism and help of everybody, I upheld those that were correct and corrected those that were wrong.

The three struggles against my own thinking led to one conviction and that was, in order to lay down the burden, start the engine and continue making revolution, I must not only understand my mistakes, but also correct my mistakes through practice. Only by being daring in practice, by maintaining "one dividing into two" in work, "after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to knowledge," could mistakes in understanding be constantly corrected and one's thinking remain consistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If one was afraid of making mistakes, and cared not to take part in practice, one would be carrying the mistakes like a burden. That would be drawing lessons from mistakes negatively, and actually not correcting the mistakes but persisting in them.

Translate Lessons Into Motive Power, Give Full Play to the Role of Backbone Elements

Chairman Mao called upon the representatives of cadres to play the role of backbone elements in the "three-in-one" combination, and that was showing the greatest trust and expectation of us. By constantly dividing one into two, I saw that before the great cultural revolution, I had acquired experience in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as learned a lesson in implementing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revisionist line; that in the great cultural revolution, I suffered hardship in opposing the masses, but also received the blessings of being re-educated by them; and that after taking part in the three-in-one combination, I carried a burden on my back, and had the actual feeling of not daring to walk boldly, but also had the experience of liberating my thinking and going to battle lightly armed.

"Historical experience merits attention." In order to understand deeply and implement correctly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I must use the lesson of historical experience as a mirror to check myself regularly, to combat self and repudiate revisionism and give play to the role of backbone element in the new leading body.

Making an effort in carrying out the work of the number one post.

I used to be the number one person of the former hsien Party committee. When the revolutionary committee was established, I became the assistant because of the need of the revolution. I thought, "Now that there is someone in command, as long as I diligently carry out the work assigned to me well, I would have discharged my duty." With this kind of thinking, although I had some ideas on how to grasp over-all work, I kept them to myself, because I was afraid that others might say that I was "over-stepping my bounds" and "trying to show off."

At a rectification meeting, one of the vice chairmen of the hsien revolutionary committee and army representative talked about his own experience of "thinking of the over-all situation, shouldering responsibilities and giving full play to his role," which touched me very deeply. He was allocated the work of security, but he was concerned with the building of political power and grasped the fundamental principle of educating people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

He said, "As long as there remains one single brigade in the whole hsien in which leadership power is not in the hands of the proletariat, the poor and lower-middle peasants will not be able to walk with heads held high on the socialist road, and the security work assigned to me cannot be considered as having been carried out well."

By comparing the ideological awareness of this cadre with myself, I discovered a gap. In the new leading body, the army cadres had to go through a process of familiarization with local work just as the young cadres had to go through a course of growth. I who had learned lessons from experience of both the positive as well as the negative sides, should voluntarily concern myself with grasping over-all work and make manifest my role as a backbone element. However, because of the interference of selfish thoughts, I had not done so.

Before the great cultural revolution, my greatest mistake had been failure to bring proletarian politics to the fore and to grasp the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people. That meant that being the number one person I did not grasp the work of the number one post. Now that I was no longer the number one, I must nevertheless make use of the lesson of the positive as well as the negative sides and make an effort in grasping the work of the number one post so that an active role could be made manifest.

With this understanding, when the new Party committee was set up, I told how I had in the past forgotten about the fundamental line of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism and implemented Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line instead, how, "being the number one person I did not grasp the work of the number one post," and how "the secretary of the hsien Party committee became a secretary for production." This enabled all to see more clearly that a violent struggle between the two lines always existed in the building of the Party and the building of political power, and only by maintaining Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line could the dictatorship of the proletariat be continuously consolidated and strengthened and the new hsien Party committee turned into a vigorous fighting command post leading the masses in battle against the enemy. In actual work, I also made efforts to use my mind more, offer more ideas and do more work on problems of an over-all nature.

Taking the lead to repudiate revisionism in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Last May, I went to Huangtaoho commune to acquaint myself with the condition of production and discovered some of the cadres wanting to put a stop to the "one strike three opposition" movement and concentrating their effort for

an assault on transplanting. That was the beginning of relaxation of class struggle. Recalling the mistakes I had committed in the past when grasping the mass movement for the study of Chairman Mao's writings, I deeply realized that the appearance of this problem below was a sign that the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i had not yet been eradicated.

Thereupon I fiercely criticized the reactionary fallacies trumpeted forth by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, and enabled everybody to realize that no matter under what kind of condition, it was always necessary to place revolution in command of production, and in particular to hold on firmly to the three vital links: Even in the most busy period of production, there should be no change in the position of bringing proletarian politics to the fore. Under the condition of calamity and falling production, there should not be the slightest deviation in bringing proletarian politics to the fore. In a great development of production, there should be no change in the zeal of bringing proletarian politics to the fore.

In that way, I placed myself in the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and turned the lessons of the past into motive power for the present, and in the direction of grasping production and stimulating production, played the role that a cadre should play.

Drawing political nourishment from the masses, stimulating ideological revolutionization.

By means of the education of the great cultural revolution, I strengthened my mass concept, and generally I would consult the masseson important matters. However, there were times when I had the feeling that "my words were losing weight," that work had not been carried out as "smoothly" as in the past, and it was difficult to develop the role of a backbone element.

In last September, members of our hsien Party committee went to Tachai for a study tour, and were greatly educated. I believed that in order to transform the features of agricultural production in Tungfeng hsien, it would be necessary to carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. Thereupon, after thinking about it for a while, I requested the lower levels to set aside two-thirds of their labor force for the purpose of carrying out farmland capital construction. However, the lower-levels did not actually carry out my plan but continued to use the main strength for autumn harvesting.

At that time, I thought that the masses had no regard for a cadre who had made mistakes, and considered my words as "a gust of wind blowing past the ears." Later, at a rectification meeting, the masses brought up the matter and criticized me for not proceeding from reality and for not first getting the views of the lower levels, for at that time it was the most busy period in autumn harvesting, and if two-thirds of the labor force were to be set aside for farmland capital construction, that would seriously affect autumn harvesting.

Having heard the criticism of the masses, and in association with my idea that "my words were losing weight," I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them, then go to the masses,

firmly maintain the ideas and carry them through, so as to form correct ideas of leadership. Such is the basic method of leadership." I realized that the masses in offering ideas and criticisms on conditions that were inconsistent with reality and work that was inconsistent with the demands of the masses, were only demonstrating their support and help, and it was a very good condition for me to exercise correct leadership.

At the beginning I regarded this favorable condition as an unfavorable condition and treated the support of the masses as a sign of "non-confidence." This distorted knowledge reflected my failure to regard myself as a target of the revolution while serving as the motive power of the revolution, my reversing the relative positions between myself and the masses, and my not having truly shed my official airs.

From this, I realized that I must not be unworthy of Chairman Mao's expectation of me, must make manifest the role of a backbone element, must not rely on my own "cleverness," but must rely directly on the masses. When the masses support my idea, I must rely on them, but if my idea was found to be incorrect, I must also listen to their criticism. In the transformation of the objective world I must rely on the masses, and in the transformation of the subjective world, I must also rely on the masses. I must go deep into the practice of the masses, constantly apply one dividing into two to myself, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, remold world outlook, correctly handle achievements and mistakes, constantly heighten the awareness of the struggle between the lines and more conscientiously advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking--A Guide To Us in Winning a High Soybean Yield

by

The Revolutionary Committee of Erhtaotientzu Commune,
Huatien Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 15, 1971)

Our commune is situated in an area of the Ch'angpai Range in Northeast China. Soybeans represent one of the main crops here. In the past, soybean output all along remained very low, the per-mow yield being around 130 catties. The soybean crop was thus regarded as a "low-yield" one. But from 1964, guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice," we looked into the laws governing the growth of soybeans and adopted appropriate measures. Thus a continuous increase in soybean output was achieved. In 1970, the average per-mow soybean output of the whole commune reached 292 catties. For 900 mow planted to soybeans, a production brigade scored an average per-mow output of 375 catties. Of all production teams, the one accounting for the largest yield had a per-mow output of 497 catties from an area of 210 mow under the crop. For the whole commune, total soybean output was more than double that of 1964.

Dare To Make Revolution and Go Into Practice

Before 1964, following the continuous development of agricultural production, output of corn, rice and other food crops showed a steady increase. The only exception was soybeans which registered only a slow increase. This engendered the idea that "planting of soybeans is a loss" on the part of certain people. A phenomenon of "ill-treating" for soybeans appeared: Good fields were reserved for cereals and bad fields for soybeans; flatlands were reserved for cereals while hilly areas were reserved for soybeans. More manure was applied to grain crops and less to the soybean crop. The area allotted for food crops expanded year by year while that for soybeans shrank year after year.

To solve this problem, in the winter of 1963 and the spring of 1964, we unfolded two mass discussions within the scope of the commune. The first discussion was on the subject: "Why should we plant soybeans?" We studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In making plans, doing things and thinking out problems, we must proceed from the fact that our country has a population of 600,000,000 and must never forget about this." We also impressed upon commune members the role of soybeans in supporting national construction and in international trade. This heightened the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of commune members and aroused their revolutionary enthusiasm for planting soybeans. Everyone voiced the determination, "We must plant soybeans well for the revolution and win honors for Chairman Mao."

The second discussion was devoted to the subject, "How can we plant soybeans well?" To counter the living idea that "soybeans are a natural low-yield crop," we led everyone to study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Marxists recognize that in the absolute and general development of the world, the development of all concrete processes is relative. Therefore, in the stream of absolute truths, man's knowledge of various concrete processes in a given stage of development can only be a relative truth." This made everyone realize that so-called "low yield" and "high yield" were relative and not absolute. That soybeans showed a low yield was because we had not grasped their laws of growth. Such a situation could be changed. The viewpoint that it could not be changed was a metaphysical one involving an isolated, static and one-sided look at problems. In this way, we shattered the theory that low soybean output could not be changed and fostered in a big way the idea of daring to make revolution and daring to practice.

Under the leadership of the leading squad of the commune, the whole commune set up 55 scientific experiment groups, with over 300 people participating in scientific and experimental activities. The main leading cadres of the commune together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and technical personnel formed into scientific experiment leadership groups to personally take part in practice and guide practice. Rapidly unfolded was a mass scientific experiment campaign aimed mainly at smashing the barrier of a low soybean yield.

Only By Daring To Go Into Practice Can We Make A Discovery

In the past, we all adopted the hole-seeding method by digging a hole and throwing in seeds with the hand, sometimes more, sometimes less. So the masses had the habit of intoning, "Beans, beans, beans, four, five, six; seeds sown with the hand, seven, eight, nine." Such a sowing method was followed through several decades.

In 1963, two incidents gave us an enlightenment. Beans sown by Lishuk'ou production team through the hole-seeding method suffered a loss in their seedlings due to the adverse effects of spring cold. In some holes there remained one single seedling only. After autumn, it was found that in these cases an unusually larger number of pods appeared. The pods for one seedling were equivalent to or even exceeded the total number for a cluster of five or six seedlings.

Another case was that a windstorm at night had caused clusters of hillside secondary trees to fall while roadside single trees remained intact.

Why should the number of pods for a single plant be not less than that for a cluster of five or six plants? Why was it that single trees did not fall while clusters of trees fell?

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the appraisal of a thing, we must look at its essence and take its phenomenon as a guide to the doorstep," we analyzed things. We came to realize that the above phenomena had to do

with air and sunshine. Due to their great density, trees in a forest could not receive sufficient air and sunshine and struggled upward for the sunshine so that they became slender and tall. On the other hand, those roadside single trees thrived on sufficient sunshine and air, deep-rooted and leafy. Similarly, a cluster of tightly packed legume plants could not receive sufficient air and sunshine. Hence fewer pods than in the case of single legume plants.

This made us think that since a single legume plant could mean as much as a cluster of plants, then if clusters spaced one foot apart were changed to single or twin plants spaced several inches apart, would not the yield of soybeans be raised? On the basis of this hypothesis, we worked out an experimental program for changing clusters of legume plants to single or twin plants.

In 1964, we devoted one and a half mow of land in Wanlungti production team to comparative tests involving six methods of cultivation such as clusters, single plants, twin plants, etc., under similar conditions with regard to soil, seed strains and management.

At the time of making these tests, there came a technical "authority" who said, "Soyabeans in the Northeast are traditionally grown with 10,000-20,000 plants to the mow. The way you are working means only 5,000 to 7,000 plants to the mow. This runs counter to the close-planting principle."

What is the principle of close planting? Chairman Mao called for rational close planting. We think the key lies in the word "rational." To be rational is to take into consideration the laws governing the growth of soybeans. To depart from the laws of growth and stress purely close planting is to take a one-sided look at the problem. Even given still better subjective wishes, no good results can be obtained.

Of clusters and single and twin plants, which was better after all? Which fit in better with the laws governing the growth of soybeans? Which could bring a higher yield? "The solution of these problems cannot be in the least separated from practice." In line with such a teaching from Chairman Mao, we persevered in conducting tests.

The results of experiments showed that per-mow output for single plants spaced 5 to 6 inches apart was more than double that for beans planted in clusters. Then in 1965, we popularized over a wide area in the whole commune such a single-plant growing method. This brought about a better harvest generally, with the average per-mow output reaching 239 catties.

Practice made us realize that wide-spacing and close-spacing was a unity of opposites. A high or low per-mow output was determined by the productivity of single plants and the number of plants grown per mow. Given sufficient air and sunshine, per-mow output increased with an increase in the number of plants. But if the density exceeded certain limits, then air and sunshine would be insufficient to meet the needs of growth, and output would decrease with an increase in the number of plants. Therefore, the growing method should be based on the premise that there were sufficient air and sunshine. Then "rational close planting" was achieved with due regard to seed strains,

soil, fertilizer and other objective conditions. Generally speaking, for those strains involving more branches, wide spacing was better and for those involving fewer branches, close spacing better; for good soil, wide spacing better and for poor soil, close planting better. When more manure was applied, wide spacing was better; when less manure was applied, close spacing was better. These represented a law initially grasped by us about the growing of soybeans.

Only By Showing the Courage for Revolution Can We Make Progress

In domestic and foreign literature on soybeans it was written: "For their nitrogen-fixing root nodules, soybeans can solve one-third to two-thirds of their own nitrogen needs, and require no nitrogenous fertilizer." It was also pointed out, "Application of additional nitrogenous fertilizer would do more harm than good." In the past, we had also such a belief that "soybeans have no affinity for fertilizer. Manure should be applied only before the sowing of seeds." Therefore, it had become an accepted practice to plant soybeans without the application of manure.

In 1965, we made a work check at Chungsheng brigade. We found that for soybeans planted on the same patch of poor soil there appeared two different states of growth. A good state of growth involved massive and plentiful root nodules, and a poor state of growth, diminutive and limited root nodules. It turned out that in the former case manure had been applied while in the latter case plants had been grown on stubble fields without fertilizer.

Such a phenomenon made us doubt the saying that "application of additional nitrogenous fertilizer would do more harm than good." Did soybeans accept manure after all? To clarify this point, we took this patch of land as an experimental plot. In the autumn-harvesting time, we checked out the results. They showed a per-mow output of 330 catties for those plants dressed with manure and a per-mow output of only 280 catties for those grown on stubble fields without fertilizer.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Discover the truth through practice and verify and develop the truth through further practice." "The truth of many theories is incomplete. Incompleteness of a truth may be rectified through the test of practice. There are many erroneous theories and they may be rectified through the test of practice." After repeated studies of Chairman Mao's teaching, we came to realize that the book-recommended theory about the nitrogen-fixing root nodules of soybeans lacked completeness. Despite their nitrogen-fixing capacity, soybeans cannot after all solve their entire nitrogen needs during their growth and have to make up for the deficiency with nourishment from the soil. In this way, we decided that to increase the yield of soybeans, we must apply nitrogenous fertilizer. The viewpoint that took into account only the nitrogen-fixing root nodules of soybeans without paying attention to their unsatisfied needs, and the viewpoint that "soybeans call for no nitrogenous fertilizer" were both wrong.

To further verify and check our knowledge of this problem, we again conducted manure-dressing tests in Wanlungti production team and Chungsheng production brigade in 1966. The results showed a per-mow yield of over 400 catties.

Through seven years of practice, we have initially figured out the laws governing the growth of soybeans and shattered the "low-yield theory" involving soybeans and achieved a relatively high output. We have come to understand deeply that Chairman Mao's "On Practice" is a sharp weapon guiding us to an understanding of the world and its transformation and that with it grasped in hand, our thinking can be better revolutionized and put on a more scientific basis.

* * *

EARTH SATELLITE

Armymen and People Throughout the Country Warmly Hail Successful Launching of China's Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1971)

armymen and people in their hundreds of millions throughout china are inspired by the gladdening news that china has successfully launched a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals warmly hail this new achievement china has made in science and technology as another great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the whole nation was astir when the good news was announced on the evening of march 16. in happy excitement, the revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army again and again listened to the news over the radio and held discussions. they said: the successful launching of the satellite is a result achieved by the people of our country under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, by adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, by faithfully carrying out the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and by taking concrete actions in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. they heartily cheered: "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

celebrations were held in many factories, people's communes, government departments, schools and barracks in peking, shanghai, tientsin, nanking, shenyang, kwangchow, sian, wuhan, chengtu and other cities. people were in a festive mood. the armymen and people said with delight: "last april our country successfully launched our first man-made earth satellite. we have now launched a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. this fact shows that guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the chinese people have high aspirations and ability and will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology by relying on our own strength, taking our own road and working hard."

workers of the peking western district no. 1 transistor apparatus plant held discussions. they reviewed the progress of their plant: it could only repair wooden scales in the past and now it makes special-purpose high-precision transistor apparatus by serial production. they said: "loyal to chairman mao and relying on our own efforts, we started from scratch and worked hard to produce special-purpose transistor apparatus up to advanced standards in only three years. chairman mao's revolutionary line is our life-blood. if we follow this line, we can overcome all difficulties to win victory."

when the news reached the areas populated by minority nationalities in yunnan province, southwest china, the people were jubilant. lanterns and torches in hand, they crossed mountains to pass on the news to others. they beat drums

and gongs to express their happiness. they said: "we owe all the victories and achievements to the wise leadership of chairman mao. we are determined to closely follow our great leader chairman mao and build our great socialist motherland into a still more prosperous and mighty country."

workers, peasants and soldiers at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment were greatly inspired by the happy news. they expressed the unanimous view that they would win new victories in the socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress.

workers of the 1205 well drilling team at the taching oilfield grasped revolution and promoted production with greater revolutionary enthusiasm after they listened to the broadcast. they pledged to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and make new achievements on the petroleum front.

miners of the hantan metallurgical mining company in hopei province, north china, were full of vigour upon hearing the news. they pledged to make greater contributions to the development of china's iron and steel industry by extracting more iron ore.

on hearing the news on the evening of march 16, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade of hsiyang county in shansi province, north china, got up earlier than usual the following morning and worked hard on the project of farmland capital construction. they expressed their determination to do still better in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, further develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and strive for still greater victories in revolution and production.

p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed in the frontier regions and the local revolutionary people rejoiced over the news. having conscientiously studied the great leader chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", they pledged to further strengthen the unity between the army and the people and build the frontier regions of the motherland into indestructible bastions of iron.

hailing this new achievement in the development of china's science and technology, the armymen and civilians bear in mind the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness". they are determined to make a living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles, constantly sum up experience and remould their world outlook so as to further raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in their discussion on this happy news, the commanders and fighters of the tenth company of a unit of the p.l.a. engineering corps pledged to learn from the comrades engaged in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite. the armymen were determined to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought in their revolutionary practice, accelerate the revolutionization and heighten the militancy of the company and strive for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the scientific and technical workers of the tzu chin shan observatory in nanking were overjoyed upon receiving the signals sent back by the satellite. they said: "we will persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics and work hard so as to make contribution to the development of china's science and technology."

in celebrating the victory, the workers, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres, scientists, engineers and technicians and militia engaged in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite and other people concerned, heartily thanked the people throughout the country for their great support. they pledged to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, regard the achievements they have made as the starting point to continue their advance and march forward courageously along chairman mao's revolutionary line to win new victories.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Inner Mongolian Herdsmen's Communes Build Small Factories

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 18, 1971)

people's communes and production brigades of the chengyinpai banner (county) in the inner mongolian autonomous region of north china have built small industries by self-reliance over the past year and more. over 120 factories have been built in the banner's livestock breeding area. included are dairy products workshops, farm and stockbreeding implements repair factories, chemical works and rice and flour mills, leather and foodstuff processing factories. most of them were built by the communes and brigades themselves. this has stimulated farm output and livestock breeding.

the plentiful milk of the area used to be processed far from the pasturage. the banner revolutionary committee led communes and brigades in building 11 dairy products workshops last year to end this situation.

the herdsmen used to depend on the state for salt which had to be transported from afar, although there is a salt lake there. last year the banner revolutionary committee organized the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and other commune members to run mao tsetung thought study classes. they studied chairman mao's teaching: "the masses have boundless creative power. they can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being." this encouraged them to try. they moved to the lake and began extracting salt. a small chemical plant was then built to turn out high quality salt and sodaash. this meets their needs and supplies neighbouring banners and counties too.

the herdsmen found it difficult to build the factories. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts," they brought into full play their initiative and creativeness in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. they pooled their wisdom and started with indigenous methods to build small industries.

they formed scientific innovations groups composed of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, technicians and cadres. they developed new technique and devised equipment. this raised efficiency. a newly-built farm and stockbreeding implement repair factory made horizontal drilling machine, spring hammers and other equipment in a short time.

this area's industries have developed in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. as early as the great leap forward in 1958, the banner's poor and lower-middle herdsmen and other commune members of various nationalities relied on the collective strength of the communes and the brigades to build a milk powder factory, a farm implement factory and a rice and flour mill. they did this in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, peddling such rubbish as the slavish comprador philosophy and sole reliance on experts. they ordered the factories closeddown. this stifled the initiative of the masses.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents and exposed their crimes in sabotaging socialist construction in the area. people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was greatly raised. a mass movement to build small industry then emerged.

these small industries serve agriculture, livestock raising and the herdsmen, making farm and stockbreeding implements and daily necessities. they have also sent workers to do repairs in herdsmen's communes. since autumn of last year, the farm and stockbreeding implements repair factories have repaired tractors, diesel engines and threshers for communes and brigades. at the same time they sent repair groups to 80 remote production teams and repaired over 10,000 implements, facilitating this spring's agricultural and livestock production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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PARIS COMMUNE CENTENARY

Background Material on Paris Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

background material on the paris commune:

on march 18, 1871, the proletariat and the masses of the revolutionary people of paris in france staged an armed uprising against the reactionary rule of the bourgeoisie. the great paris commune was established. this was the first rehearsal of world historic significance staged by the proletariat for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the revolution of the paris commune occurred while france was at war with prussia and national and class contradictions had become very acute.

in july 1870, louis bonaparte (napoleon iii), emperor of the second french empire, started a war against prussia. the french army met with repeated setbacks and the prussian army marched into french territory. on september 1 and 2, napoleon iii suffered a disastrous defeat at sedan; he surrendered to prussia and was taken prisoner. the rout of the french army weakened the power of the ruling class; and at the same time, the war heightened the consciousness of the people and accelerated the approach of the revolution. on september 4, revolution broke out in paris. the second empire collapsed like a house of cards and the third french republic was proclaimed. however, power fell into the hands of the bourgeoisie and a so-called "government of national defence" was formed by the reactionary officer trochu.

from the very day of its formation, this "government of national defence" carried out a series of schemes designed to collude with the enemy and betray the country. on january 28, 1871, it concluded with prussia the "convention on armistice and the capitulation of paris". on february 17, the french national assembly, which was a motley of landlords and monarchists, created the reactionary government formed by butcher and traitor thiers. on february 26, thiers and bismarck signed the preliminary peace treaty under which france agreed to cede alsace and the eastern part of lorraine to prussia and pay an indemnity of 5,000 million francs.

when the prussian troops closed in on paris and besieged it, broad sections of the people in the city took up arms and enrolled in the national guard. the number of national guards soon grew to 300,000, with workers constituting the great majority. the antagonism between the armed proletariat and the reactionary bourgeois government came out into the open in an increasingly sharp conflict. the people of paris staged two uprisings on october 31, 1870 and january 22, 1871, and both were suppressed by the traitorous government. in spite of this, the broad masses of workers did not lay down their arms. therefore, immediately after its formation, the thiers government plotted to disarm the workers. in the small hours on march 18, thiers sent his reactionary troops to seize the artillery of the national guard on the buttes

montmartre in the northern part of the city, but they were beaten back by the valiant people of paris and the national guard. the same day, under the leadership of the central committee of the national guard, the proletariat and other labouring people of paris staged an armed uprising and occupied government institutions. the central committee of the national guard became the provisional government of the revolution. the reactionary thiers government fled to versailles.

on march 26, the people of paris elected the commune. on march 28, the paris commune was solemnly proclaimed.

referring to the paris commune, marx pointed out: "its true secret was this. it was essentially a working-class government". ("the civil war in france")

the first decree announced by the paris commune after its establishment was the abolition of the bourgeois standing army and the replacement of it by the armed populace.

the paris commune broke the bourgeois bureaucratic apparatus that enslaved the people. the commune ran the state by combining legislative with executive functions. in order to make the government officials real servants of the people, the commune abolished the system of high salaries and all privileges enjoyed by former government officials.

economically, the paris commune took a series of measures to safeguard the interests of the working class and other working people. it handed over to cooperative workmen's societies the manufactories and workshops deserted or closed down by the capitalists. the employers were prohibited from fleecing the workers of their wages by fines or deductions. the commune ordered the toiling people's property in the pawnshops to be returned to the owners; it issued a decree postponing payments and remitting part of the house-rent, etc.

the paris commune announced the separation of church and state, the disendowment of all churches as proprietary bodies and the exclusion from schools of all religious symbols and religious activities. thus it set about breaking the long-standing tools for spiritual repression of the people.

fine sons and daughters of the working class of many countries participated in the revolutionary cause of the commune, some becoming members of the commune. the commune specially decreed the dismantling of the vendome column erected in the centre of paris which symbolized bourgeois chauvinism. the paris commune revolution displayed the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism.

the red banner of the proletarian revolution fluttering over paris posed a mortal threat to the old world. the reactionary thiers government, massing its reactionary armed forces in versailles, initiated attacks on the paris commune on april 2. prussia's chancellor bismarck transferred the 100,000 bonapartist troops captured during the franco-prussian war to the versailles government to slaughter the workers of paris. on may 21, the reactionary versailles troops fought their way into paris, while the heroic paris workers threw up street barricades in armed resistance. fierce street fighting started; this is known in history as the "blood-soaked week of may". the people of paris, including women and children, took part in defending the regime of the proletariat. every street and every house became a fortress of the commune fighters to defend themselves and destroy the enemy. on may 24, the reactionary thiers troops seized the hotel de ville,

housing the commune organs. on may 27, the commune fighters finally retreated to pere lachaise cemetery in the eastern part of paris, and carried on a stubborn life-and-death struggle with the enemy until all of them had heroically laid down their lives by the "wall of the communards".

on may 28, the versailles bandits occupied the whole of paris and started a ruthless massacre of the people of paris. the city again fell under the dark rule of the bourgeoisie.

the great teachers of the proletariat, marx and engels, paid constant and enthusiastic attention to the struggle of the proletariat of paris and highly praised their heroism and revolutionary initiative. while in london, marx and engels used every possible means to establish contact with the paris commune, giving it support and help. marx gave the paris commune much valuable advice and sent out several hundred letters to all branches of the first international, calling on the workers of various countries to support the paris commune. only two days after the fall of the commune, marx read out to the general council of the first international his famous work "the civil war in france", comprehensively explaining the tremendous contribution of the paris commune and summing up its experience and lessons. marx pointed out: "the working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes." the proletariat must use revolutionary violence to break and smash the state machinery of the bourgeoisie and carry out the dictatorship of the proletariat, for only then can it fulfil all its historical tasks.

the fundamental reason for the failure of the paris commune was the lack of leadership by a proletarian political party having marxism as its guiding ideology. the commune made serious mistakes on some questions. as marx and engels pointed out, the commune failed to take advantage of its success to march on versailles, the den of counter-revolution, failed to suppress counter-revolutionaries firmly and decisively, and failed to confiscate such important financial institutions as the bank of france. nor did the commune form an alliance with the peasantry and win their support.

though the paris commune lasted but 72 days, its heroic exploits in establishing and defending the dictatorship of the proletariat are forever radiant. "the principles of the commune are eternal". its martyrs will live forever in the hearts of the proletariat and revolutionary people of all countries. march 18 is forever the glorious festival of the proletariat throughout the world.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party, Government Leaders Greet China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a message from comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania. the message extended the warmest congratulations on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the full text of the message reads as follows:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china;

comrade lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china;

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

dear comrades,

the albanian people learned with great joy the news of the successful launching on march 3, 1971 of the chinese man-made scientific experiment earth satellite.

on behalf of the albanian people, of the central committee of the party of labour, of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania as well as in our own names, we express to you, to the talented collective of the workers, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres, scientists, engineers, technicians, people's militia, as well as to the whole fraternal chinese people the warmest congratulations and the most revolutionary and fraternal greetings for this new brilliant victory.

this great success is another proof of the firm determination of the chinese people, guided by the proletarian revolutionary line of the glorious communist party of china and by chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thought, to realize with full success, with rapidity and at incomparable rates the militant duties to raise the chinese science and technology to the highest world level, to further strengthen the defensive potential of their homeland, to make great people's china, this steel-like fortress of revolution and socialism in the world, still more powerful.

the recent magnificent achievements of the chinese people in the nuclear and space fields open still greater prospects for the further and all-round strengthening of great socialist china. they make up a contribution of historic importance to the defence and security of the peace-loving peoples, to the future of revolution and socialism.

they are a common success of all the peoples and progressive and revolutionary forces in the world. the uninterrupted strengthening of the people's republic of china will inspire and encourage still more the oppressed and freedom-loving peoples to broaden and carry forward their struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionists and international reaction and for freedom, independence and social progress.

the albanian people who nourish the deepest feelings of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship for the fraternal chinese people, for their glorious communist party and the great leader, comrade mao tsetung, wholeheartedly rejoice at this new success and wish them ever greater victories in all fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction, for the strengthening and flourishing of people's china, for our common good, for the triumph of our glorious cause of revolution, socialism and communism.

enver hoxha
first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour

mehmet shehu
chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

tirana, march 17, 1971

CAMBODIA

Statement of Spokesman of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement here yesterday reaffirming that his government is the sole legal and legitimate government of the kingdom of cambodia and that only the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of this government is entitled to send a delegation to represent cambodia and participate in the 31st world table tennis championships to be held in nagoya, japan, and the scheduled congress of the international table tennis federation. the statement reads in full as follows:

from march 28 to april 7, 1971, the world table tennis championships, organized by the international table tennis federation, will be held in nagoya, japan. on the occasion of this display, the international table tennis federation is scheduled also to hold its congress.

according to news reports, the clique of phnom penh traitors is preparing surreptitiously to send its so-called delegation to participate in the championships.

the royal government of national union of cambodia affirms in this regard that the clique of phnom penh is a gang of traitors who usurped power after the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, organized under the instigation of its master, u.s.

imperialism. being completely dependent on the latter, it can now maintain its feeble existence only thanks to the support, massive aid and barbarous, direct armed intervention of the nixon administration and its saigon and other mercenaries. entrenching itself in its last den in phnom penh and being completely encircled by the cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces, this clique is getting more and more ferocious and is attempting to survive through racist and fascist sanguinary repression.

the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as its chairman reaffirms that it is the sole legal and legitimate government of the kingdom of cambodia. it is the royal government of national union of cambodia which is organizing the people's war of resistance in order to drive out of cambodia the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon and other mercenaries, to eliminate all the traitors of phnom penh, to recover the state sovereignty and territorial integrity and to build an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia. the cambodian people and their national liberation armed forces are winning ever greater victories and following up their victories to liberate the country completely.

consequently, only the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia is entitled to send a delegation to represent cambodia and participate in the championships and the congress organized by the international table tennis federation. it should be reminded by the way that the cambodian table tennis federation, a member of the international federation, was founded by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and is placed under his patronage.

the royal government of national union of cambodia appeals to all countries upholding peace, justice and freedom to defend the rights of the kingdom of cambodia of which the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal and legitimate government; to deny any qualification or juridical title to the so-called delegation sent by the traitorous clique of phnom penh to the congress and the championships; to demand the expulsion of this delegation; and to strive for the invitation of the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia to send its table tennis delegation to participate in the championships and the congress.

march 18, 1971

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Special Message to Khmer Buddhist Monks

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here yesterday a special message to the khmer buddhist monks. in the message, he exposed the lon nol-sirik matak clique's traitorous activities, refuted their shameless rumours and slanders, and called on the monks to struggle together with other cambodian people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for the recovery of cambodia's independence, neutrality, territorial integrity and peace.

first of all, the message exposed the lon nol gang's traitorous crimes of handing over cambodia to the thieu-ky gang, a pack of running dogs of u.s. imperialism.

the message said: "if our monks in phnom penh desire to know the 'truth', i request you to ask the religious leaders and believers in the liberated provinces, districts or villages. certainly, they will tell you that those vietnamese who invade our country, violate its sovereignty, destroy its territorial integrity, plunder our villages and our cities, slaughter our defenceless compatriots (peasants, old people, women, children, monks) and profane our temples and other religious holy places are none other than the saigon thieu-ky gang, lackeys and mercenaries of u.s. imperialism and no. 2 master of the lonnolites."

the message said: "my presence in china has become the topic of the lonnolites' accusation. the so-called buddhist 'republic' of phnom penh 'officially' accuses me of becoming a 'communist-atheist' exclamation but, the truth is that the people's republic of china and its leaders fully respect my religious belief and my political and ideological views."

the message said: "the national united front of cambodia is also accused by the lonnolites of 'not knowing other religion than communism' -- (sic) exclamation

"this is another inadmissible slander. it is specified in the political programme of the n.u.f.c. that buddhism is and will be forever the 'state religion' and that the n.u.f.c., in addition, guarantees the practice of all worships and religions, islam and catholicism in particular."

after exposing the lon nol clique's crimes of betraying the motherland, trampling underfoot buddhism and massacring people, and condemning its "republic" fraud, the message pointed out that it is impossible to free cambodia and its people from their present misfortunes, sufferings, catastrophes and humiliations, so long as the "republic" of the lonnolites continues to let the u.s. imperialists and their mercenaries commit aggression against cambodia for the purpose of neo-colonizing it.

the message said: "our buddhist monks and our people probably have not forgotten the warnings and predictions i made when i still lived among them. i told them that if we abandoned our policy of independence and non-alignment in order to be a satellite of the u.s.a. and run after u.s. dollars, our peace would be destroyed." "today, all my predictions have come true exclamation" the message added.

the message pointed out that the misfortunes of cambodia and of the khmer people are entirely caused by the anti-popular and anti-national "republic" of lon nol, sirik matak, in tam, sim var and son ngoc thanh, and by their u.s. masters and saigon (thieu-ky) sub-masters.

the message said: "so long as the lonnolites refuse to return to the khmer people (the sole master of the khmer nation and her destiny) the royal throne, the constitution of the kingdom, democracy, rights and freedoms granted by this constitution, the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of kampuchea, our patriotic people united under the n.u.f.c. will 'bludgeon' mercilessly these bestial lonnolites till they die or are totally driven out of the national soil.

"at present, these traitors are lamentably maintaining a feeble existence only thanks to the continuous injections of u.s. dollars, their masters' intensive and extensive air and marine intervention and the intervention by tens of thousands of saigon thieu-ky troops.

"but, every day, the heroic people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia are dealing them mortal blows."

the message continued: "caught in a fear which has turned into panic and despair, the lonnolites have resorted to the most disgraceful propaganda and the meanest calumnies. they cry to our monks and millions of buddhist khmers that the latter have the duty to help defeat sihanouk and the n.u.f.c. they say that the victory of sihanouk and the n.u.f.c. will mean the death of buddhism.

"this is a contemptible lie of lon nol, sirik matak, in tam, trinh hoann.

"the fact is that messrs. khieu samphan, hu nim, hou yuon and all other leaders of the n.u.f.c. and members of the r.g.n.u.c. in the country fully agree with samdech penn nouth and myself that our nation should remain united forever, holding in respect and defending the 1947 constitution, the royal throne symbolized by her majesty the queen sisowath kossamak (precisely for this reason our government calls itself a royal government), the complete independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia, and particularly the state religion -- buddhism, which is as dear to the patriotic khmers as the national independence, non-alignment and territorial integrity of the motherland."

the message said: "our buddhist monks, please well consider who has the aptitude of betrayal? certainly, it is not the n.u.f.c. but the gang of lon nol, sirik matak, sim var, ngoc thanh and in tam alone which is 'adept' in betraying the throne, the queen, the national independence and neutrality, territorial integrity of the motherland, democracy and the people, the constitution of the kingdom, etc., and which does not hesitate to sell out peace and the lives of its soldiers and citizens, men and women, to the bellicose u.s. imperialists."

it said: "i am certain that loyal to their fine pro-popular tradition, all our monks, including those in phnom penh, will stand on the side of the genuine khmer people, who, under the banner of the n.u.f.c., have daringly risen to take up arms and fight relentlessly against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and sub-lackeys (the fascist and traitorous lonnolites)."

it said: "if our monks are conscious of the treachery of u.s. imperialism to the asian peoples in general and the khmer people in particular, they have the duty to break off with the arch-wretched 'republic' of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh. they should also avoid, at any cost, maintaining relations with u.s. imperialism."

it said: "the resisting indochinese peoples are offering the greatest sacrifices to liberate our three indochinese countries from the oppression and exploitation by the u.s. imperialists, their lackeys and sub-lackeys and to bring to life in our countries independence, freedom and democracy. the present historic and heroic struggle of the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples is an inestimable contribution to the impending and irreversible victory of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america over imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

in conclusion the message called on the khmer buddhist monks to side with the valiant khmer people who are struggling against u.s. imperialism, and with the people's combatants who are ready to die heroically so that independence, neutrality, territorial integrity and peace will revive in kampuchea.

CHINA AND JAPAN

"Guarantee" or Deceitful Smokescreen?

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1971)

following is an article entitled "guarantee or deceitful smokescreen?" written by tung ping:

the japanese reactionaries are accelerating the tempo of militarization, but, with a guilty conscience, they professedly made various deceitful "guarantees" in an attempt to hide their ambitions for aggression. a clear proof of this was the statement by yasuhiro nakasone, director general of the "defence agency", at the house of councillors budget committee session on march 2.

in his statement, the militarist nakasone once again put up the present japanese constitution as a shield for the revival of japanese militarism, alleging that japan's military capability will be within the "limit" of the constitution, that japan will not possess "offensive weapons", and that japan will uphold the "three-point non-nuclear principle" -- not to possess, make or introduce nuclear weapons, and "will not adopt a draft system for defense personnel or send troops overseas". on the surface, how promising are the "guarantees" of nakasone exclamation but in fact, all this is sheer humbug which is shattered by facts.

the present japanese constitution was enacted in accordance with the needs of the reactionary japanese ruling classes and in their interests. they can "interpret" the constitution with sophistry and even renounce or revise it finally. in effect the stipulation of the japanese constitution on renunciation of war and non-maintenance of war potentials is only of paper value. under the constitution, the japanese militarist forces represented by sato and nakasone are frantically engaging in arms expansion and war preparations with the support of u.s.

imperialism. now japan already possesses a military strength of over 280,000 men, warships totalling 150,000 tons and well over 1,000 aircraft. the japanese army of 13 divisions is equivalent to the military strength in 1931 when japanese imperialism invaded northeast china. furthermore, the fire power and mobile strength of the "self-defence forces" are several times bigger than those before the war and the proportion of officers in the "self-defence forces" is so high that the armed forces can be expanded by a big margin at any time. the japanese reactionaries are carrying into effect its long-hatched scheme to revise the constitution. under the instigation of the arch-criminal nobusuke kishi and others, the constitution investigation council of the ruling liberal democratic party decided in late february to put forth an "outline on the revision of the constitution" by the end of this year. it was disclosed that under the new constitution, the emperor system will be restored and japan may possess war potentials and send troops overseas. this is one of the important steps of japanese militarism for unleashing an aggressive war and it merits close attention.

what is more, the 4th five-year arms expansion plan worked out by nakasone laid bare his own lies. under this arms expansion plan, japan will build many aircraft-carriers capable of carrying helicopters and big warships equipped with missiles. "phantom" type fighter-bombers capable of long distance flight and new types of tanks, including amphibious tanks, will be increased in large numbers. japanese bourgeois papers have to admit that the 4th five-year arms expansion plan gives priority to the increase of offensive power of the navy and air force. up to now, the war industry has not only been restored to the pre-war level but surpassed it. under the pretext of "nationalization" of arms, offensive weapons are produced daily in large quantities for the "self-defence forces".

nakasone said that the japanese government will adhere to the "three-point non-nuclear principle". this is nothing but a smokescreen for the nuclear armament carried out by the japanese reactionaries who are doing their utmost to develop the nuclear industry. during his visit to america last september, nakasone begged his u.s. master to provide him with the know-how for the production of condensed uranium and to set up a joint u.s.-japanese "organ" for the purpose. thus, japan will be able to master the know-how for producing nuclear weapons. later on, two companies of the mitsubishi clique, a japanese arms monopoly group, reached an agreement with the westing-house corporation of u.s. munition monopoly capital on the establishment of a joint company for producing condensed uranium. japan has already stockpiled enough plutonium for making many atom bombs. the "national defence white paper" has prepared public opinion in favour of nuclear armament by openly declaring that japan's possession of nuclear weapons is "possible on legal grounds." at the same time, the space development committee of the sato government has mapped out a large-scale plan for so-called space development and are actively preparing for the development of vehicles for nuclear weapons. the japanese weekly "shukan gendai" recently disclosed that the japanese armed forces possess considerable "potential nuclear weapons" such as the 30-type rocket of the army, the japanese made submarines and "asroc" rocket of the navy and "phantom" planes of the air force, all capable of being equipped with nuclear weapons. these facts fully show that japanese militarism is energetically carrying out its nuclear armament plan in words and in deeds.

in his statement on march 2, nakasone also tried to make people believe that so long as japan did not adopt a "draft system", japan will not be militarised and will not send troops overseas for an aggressive war. however, he can deceive nobody. japan's pre-war conscription law was officially enacted in 1927, but even in the early meiji era, conscription was carried out in japan in the form of collecting "blood tax" from the peasants. japan unleashed several aggressive wars against china and korea then and occupied china's taiwan and liaotung peninsula and korea. this showed that so long as militarism exists, an aggressive war can be unleashed even without a "draft system". now the sato government is expanding its armed forces in various ways though a "draft system" is not instituted. for instance, the "defence agency" has compiled lists of those eligible for joining the "self-defence forces", coerced young workers and students to undergo military training in the "self-defence forces" in the name of "going through army life", vigorously fostered militarist organizations and had their members undergo training in the "self-defence forces". it has started to organize a million-strong "territorial self-defence force" comprising veteran military men and demobilized members of the "self-defence forces". it should be pointed out that the words "not to adopt a draft system" in the original copy of the "national defence white paper" prepared by nakasone were deleted before it was published and that the door was left open for the adoption of a "draft system" in the future. in this way, nakasone has slapped his own face.

as to the statement that japan "will not send troops overseas", it is nothing but sheer nonsense for deceiving the japanese people. the fact is the japanese reactionaries have made a hue and cry that the malacca strait is "japan's lifeline". the japan-u.s. joint communique brazenly describes korea and taiwan as within the sphere of japan's defence. the "national defence white paper" also openly calls for "securing air and sea supremacy around its territory". the 4th five-year arms expansion plan also urges for repulsion of "aggression" on the high seas. the japanese reactionaries are also scheming to dispatch japanese troops overseas under the banner of the united nations. furthermore, the japanese reactionaries are intensifying their collusion with u.s. imperialism and actively serving as a pawn in the "nixon doctrine". in the name of "friendly visit", the reactionary sato government sent fleets to "visit" a number of southeast asian countries and sent another to make a trip round the world with a view to making preparations for dispatching troops abroad. all this proves that japan is actively preparing for dispatching troops abroad in an attempt to renew its fond dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

chairman mao points out: "all the fine phrases of the japanese diplomats were only so much camouflage to screen their preparations for war." this was true of the old-line japanese militarists and also of the present-day japanese militarists. this was proved once again by the "guarantee" of nakasone made at the house of councillors budget committee session on march 2.

Kwangtung Provincial Organs of Dictatorship Deport Two US-Chiang Agents of Japanese Nationality

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 18, 1971)

the organs of dictatorship in kwangtung province recently released two u.s.-chiang armed special agents of japanese nationality, shigeru nakama and takeo nakama.

shigeru nakama and takeo nakama joined the intelligence bureau, a secret service agency of the chiang kai-shek gang, in macao and hongkong respectively in 1963, and later went to taiwan. on november 22, 1963, shigeru nakama served as captain and takeo nakama as chief engineer of the ship "t3166m" of the chiang gang, which carried six u.s.-chiang armed special agents in an attempt to harass the coastal areas of kwangtung province. they were captured on the seas in the lufeng area. considering the attitude of shigeru nakama and takeo nakama in acknowledging and repenting of their crimes while under detention, the organs of dictatorship in kwangtung province released them as an expression of leniency in accordance with chinese government decrees, and deported them from china on march 18, 1971.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Mar. 18, 1971)

moktar ould daddah, president of mauritania, received feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, on march 16 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials Presented by New Guinean Ambassador Diop Mamadou

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by diop mamadou, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of guinea to china.

present on the occasion was chinese vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei.

diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Delegation Leaves Peking for Home After Meetings of Boards of Directors and Supervisors of China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1971)

the korean delegation of directors and supervisors led by comrade han guk sung, vice-minister of electric and coal industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here for home by train today. the delegation had come to take part in the meetings of the boards of directors and supervisors of the china-korea yalu river hydro-electric power company.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including comrades tu hsing-yuan, liang chi-chou, hsieh ming, lu ping and hu yun.

also present were comrade hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and comrade kim jae suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited shanghai and shaoshan.

Korean Party, Government Leaders Greet China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a message from comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea. the message extends the warmest congratulations on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the message reads:

peking

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao
vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

we heard with great joy the news that china successfully launched the second man-made earth satellite on march 3.

we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, the government of the republic and the entire korean people, extend the warmest congratulations to you, the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people, and to the workers, scientists, technicians and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army who directly participated in this work on china's successful launching of the second man-made scientific experiment earth satellite and gaining of precious scientific and technical data.

the new success made by the chinese people this time is a great victory won by the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung in the struggle for developing latest science and technology and strengthening the defence capacity of the country by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and carrying out the general line of socialist construction and has demonstrated the might of the people's republic of china to the whole world.

this great victory of the fraternal chinese people constitutes one more heavy blow to the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by u.s. imperialism and great encouragement to the revolutionary peoples of asia and the rest of the world.

the korean people sincerely rejoice at the further growth and strengthening of the might of the people's republic of china through the great proletarian cultural revolution and all the successes made by the fraternal chinese people in recent years as at their own success and wholeheartedly wish the chinese people fresher victory in their future struggle for further developing china's science and technology and promoting socialist revolution and construction.

kim il sung
general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea

choi yong kun
president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea

pyongyang march 17, 1971

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Learn from Heroic Vietnamese People, Say PLA Men

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

the commanders and fighters of the "ying feng hill heroic company" of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army contributed an article entitled "learn from the heroic vietnamese people" in commemoration of viet nam's national day of struggle against u.s. imperialism which falls today. the article reads:

the 21st anniversary of viet nam's national day of struggle against u.s. imperialism has arrived with the song of victories in the indochinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the heroic vietnamese people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of fighting against u.s. imperialism. in the past 21 years, under the wise leadership of their great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, they have waged a protracted and bitter armed struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and won splendid victories for the independence of their fatherland and national liberation, by holding high the brilliant banner of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country and bringing into full play the "march 19" fighting spirit. the vietnamese people in the north have repulsed the extremely savage naval and air raids of the u.s. aggressors by displaying their matchless fighting spirit, and scored the magnificent victory of bringing down over 3,300 aircraft. fighting and carrying on production simultaneously, they have given tremendous support and assistance to their kinsmen in the south and to the brotherly people in other indochinese countries. the vietnamese people in the south, displaying the revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", have frustrated the u.s. war of aggression in all its forms and are smashing the nixon government's scheme to "vietnamize" its aggressive war in viet nam.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, which is developing victoriously, forms recorded glorious chapter in the history of the world people's liberation struggle and provides a shining example of a weak nation defeating a strong and a small nation defeating a big to the liberation struggles of the oppressed people and nations the world over. we should conscientiously learn from the vietnamese people who have rich experience in battering u.s. imperialism and its running dogs by means of people's war.

u.s. imperialism will never straighten its back unless it is sent to the grave. of late, it is preoccupied with new war escalation in order to turn the tables. it is stepping up the bombing of north viet nam, intensifying the war of aggression against south viet nam and cambodia, and brazenly sending large numbers of u.s.-puppet troops to invade southern laos. the new military ventures of u.s. imperialism do not in the least show its powerfulness. they are nothing but desperate struggles. at oresent, u.s. imperialism has found

itself in a blind alley in the war, unable to get on or back down as if going up a gum tree. if it keeps acting recklessly, nothing but complete failure is in store for it. we are firmly convinced that the vietnamese people will hold aloft the great banner of revolutionary heroism and persist in and energetically promote their resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till the u.s. gangsters are completely driven out of viet nam.

the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the three indochinese peoples, while the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area. we p.l.a. commanders and fighters armed with mao tsetung thought are guarding the south china sea, a frontier of the motherland. we will act upon our great leader chairman mao's teachings and, together with the people of the whole country, resolutely support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

DRVN and RSVN Ambassadors to China Give Film Reception Commemorating National Anti-US Day of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1971)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon, commemorating the 21st anniversary of the viet nam national day of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

documentary films "we are resolved to defeat the u.s. aggressors" and "the heroic con co island" were shown at the reception. these films depict the armymen and people in northern and southern viet nam in their heroic fighting against the u.s. gangsters.

attending the reception were:

- leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including su yu, wang hsin-ting, keng piao, wu teh, li chiang, fang yi, shen chien, jen yun-chung, feng hsuan, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, yang chieh, kuo lu, chung yu-yi, ting hsi-lin, wang kuo-chuan, yen chun, chiao pei-hsin, chen wen-chun, tai cheng-yuan, chou jung-kuo, yang chi, fu hao, fang ke, chen teh-ho and wang ten-yang;

- prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy, son and daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm and general duong sam ol, and madame duong sam ol;

- laotian friends general huon mongkhunvilay and madame mongkhunvilay;

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association;

new zealand friend in peking rewi alley; and

diplomatic envoys and officials of the embassies of various countries to china.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Seriously Study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Members of the Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of the Red Guard Open-Cut Coal Mine Act in Close Coordination with Realities -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 16, 1971)

(NCNA Dispatch from Shenyang) In conformity with the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to study conscientiously," members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Fushun Red Guard Open-Cut Coal Mine, Liaoning Province, have assiduously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in close coordination with realities in an effort to remold their world outlook. They have heightened their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidated and helped develop an excellent situation in revolution and production.

To do work well, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of this coal mine have persevered in penetrating into the lower levels to make investigations and studies. Most of them are capable of doing serious reading and taking revolutionary theory as a guide to their own revolutionary practice in the process of making investigations and studies at the grassroots levels. But a small number of comrades have relaxed their study effort. As a result, they "got busy ascertaining things without getting at the essence of a problem." The Party committee and the revolutionary committee hold that the main cause of such a situation is that these comrades lacked an adequate understanding of the great significance of revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice.

To counter such a situation, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee immediately ran Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for leadership members and organized everyone to study repeatedly the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao. Everyone was made to talk freely in the light of personal experience on the sweetness that came from doing serious reading in the course of investigation and study and the bitterness that resulted from a relaxation of the study effort.

The personal understanding of Wang Chin-kuo, a member of the Party committee and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, gave everyone a profound education. The Anti-Revisionist Section of this coal mine was originally a unit "being always in great difficulties." To change the backward features of this section, the revolutionary committee of the coal mine sent Wang Chin-kuo to settle down there for a period of time. At the beginning, he kept busy ascertaining conditions in daytime and listened to reports at night. He set himself to solving whatever problems that had cropped up. But after he worked hard this way for over a month, the backward features of this section had not been changed.

Later with this problem in mind, he studied over and again Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and other brilliant philosophical works. He came to realize that the main cause of his having failed to do a good job at the first stage of work was that he had not seen through the superficial appearance into the essence of matter and had not grasped the main contradiction.

Therefore, together with the broad masses, he applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to an analysis of the various contradictions in this unit and their internal bonds. From various signs, they saw the class enemy stirring up trouble from behind. Laying hold of this main problem, he fully mobilized the masses to observe all things through the concept of classes and class struggle and the method of class analysis. At last, he dragged out the class enemy who had broken the unity of the leading squad and made trouble in production. Thus, very rapidly a new picture appeared in this unit in regard to revolution and production.

Through such a process of study and discussion, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the coal mine have come to understand deeply that revolutionary theory is a guide to revolutionary action. Without studying theory, one cannot have proper practice in the course of revolutionary work. Only by doing serious reading and studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively can we implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With a heightened awareness, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the coal mine worked out a study plan. Every one of them carried a copy of Chairman Mao's works and studied them on encountering problems. To penetrate deeper and deeper in the study effort and make a consistent practice of it, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of this coal mine insisted on realizing the following objectives in the course of investigation and study at the grassroots levels:

(1) By means of small-scale rectification and with the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, to unfold an active ideological struggle and continuously get rid of the feeling of arrogance and self-complacency in study;

(2) To constantly invite the worker masses in workshops and work shifts to criticize our own study and, with the worker masses as a mirror, examine and check our own shortcomings in study;

(3) To constantly call discussion-application meetings of leading squad members and sum up and exchange experience in the conscientious and assiduous study of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Pay Attention to Training Women Cadres in the Course of Struggle

- The Revolutionary Committee of Chienhu Hsien, Kiangsu Province Strengthens Leadership Over Work Related to Women -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 16, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking) To strengthen leadership over work connected with women in a practical way, the revolutionary committee of Chienhu Hsien, Kiangsu province, has paid attention to the employment and training of women cadres in the course of struggle, thus giving full play to women's role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

After its establishment, to counter the situation in which a small number of leadership members did not pay enough attention to work about women, the revolutionary committee of this hsien organized everyone to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "To build a great socialist society, it is of great significance to urge the broad masses of women to participate in productive activities." This made everyone realize that women represented over 50 percent of the population of the whole hsien and was "a great source of manpower" and that women cadres were a backbone force in leading the broad masses of women in socialist revolution and construction. Therefore, to attach importance or not to the training of women cadres is a major problem bearing on whether we can direct proper efforts to socialist revolution and construction.

Thereafter, the hsien revolutionary committee put the training of women cadres on the "agenda" and tackled it as an important matter in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. They insisted on applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating women's cadres and remolding them. They constantly held women cadres' Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and called meetings of women cadres for the exchange of experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They invited old poor peasants, who had tasted great bitterness in the old society with deep hatred for it, to treat them with reports involving a process of recalling the past bitterness and thinking of the present sweetness. This was to give women cadres ideological and political-line education. An effective boost was given to the ideological revolutionization of the women cadres.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause come from the mass struggle and mature through tempering in the big storm of revolution," the revolutionary committee of this hsien not only paid attention to selecting women cadres in the storm of class struggle but also made a point of fully employing women cadres and letting them get tested and tempered in the big storm of class struggle, improve their revolutionary skills and cultivate a red heart loyal to Chairman Mao.

Poor peasant female commune member Ku Hsiu-lan of Kutung brigade, Chienyang commune, is a new cadre who grew up in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

After she became a member of the leadership of the hsien and commune revolutionary committees, she for a time relaxed the remolding of her own world outlook. She spent more time working at the higher levels than at the lower levels, with the concept of class struggle in her mind gradually weakening. At the beginning of the "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign last year, she erroneously thought that Kutung brigade where she belonged was an advanced group free from any great complications of class struggle.

As soon as the beginnings of such an idea appeared, they attracted the attention of the responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee. To heighten her consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, the hsien revolutionary committee consciously let her stay at Kutung brigade to grasp personally the "one-strike and three-opposition" campaign.

Through energetically digging deep to uncover a handful of class enemies, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Kutung brigade dragged out a bad element very quickly. Living facts of class struggle combined with the high degree of consciousness of class struggle displayed by poor and lower-middle peasants made Ku Hsiu-lan ponder: Why was it that in the past she had failed to see the existence of class struggle in an advanced group? With this problem in mind, she again seriously studied Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle. She came to understand that only by bearing firmly in mind class struggle and seizing the initiative in class struggle could we wield and exercise power properly for the poor and lower-middle peasants. With heightened awareness, she doggedly applied herself to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of struggle and vigorously grasped the lever of class struggle. She made a penetrating effort in arousing the masses and relied upon them in further taking the lid off the class struggle in this brigade. This dealt an effective blow to the class enemy. The proletarian dictatorship was strengthened.

In the course of training women cadres, the revolutionary committee of this hsien freely let them shoulder burdens and cultivate, in the course of work, their independent work capacity and raise their leadership level. This made them forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Now, under the inspiration of women cadres, the broad masses of women throughout the hsien have energetically plunged into the battle of grasping revolution and promoting production and are playing a proper role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

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LINE EDUCATION

Tahsing Hsien Conducts Line Education for Rural Party Members

- Party lessons given in close coordination with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 16, 1971)

(NCNA Dispatch) In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "A single line and a single viewpoint must be constantly and repeatedly discussed," the CCP committee of Tahsing hsien, Peking Municipality, have developed the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice. Acting in close coordination with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside and following the pattern of giving Party lessons, they have conducted ideological and political line education for rural Party members and cadres of basic-level Party branches. This has given a boost to the ideological revolutionization of the broad masses of Party members and heightened their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Basic-level Party organizations are enabled to show still greater youthful vigor.

After a process of Party rectification and Party building in various communes and brigades in Tahsing hsien, the broad masses of Party members have further heightened their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution, and achieved something in leading the masses to make revolution and promote production.

After an effort in Party rectification, certain basic-level Party organizations for a time showed lack of understanding about the protracted nature of class struggle and line struggle and neglected ideological and political-line education for Party members.

After its establishment in August last year, the new Party hsien committee brought to light the above situation. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "To grasp ideological education is a central link in unifying the whole Party for a great political struggle," they first studied the Party constitution with regard to "four existences." They unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist Party-building line. They came to understand further that social class struggle must inevitably be reflected in the Party and that the protracted nature of class struggle dictated the protracted nature of the two-line struggle in the Party. How should ideological education for the broad masses of rural Party members fighting on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles be strengthened and how should their consciousness of class struggle, and line struggle be increased continuously? This is a need in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and a need in insuring the firm implementation of the Party's lines, guidelines and policies on at every basic level.

Thus, at the very outset, the new Party hsien committee devoted energetic efforts to the matter of giving prominence to proletarian politics. Having

regard to the peculiar characteristics of rural Party members, they followed the pattern of giving Party lessons and subjected the broad masses of rural Party members to continuous ideological and political line education.

Before every Party-lesson session, the Party hsien committee generally went first to the points to make investigations and studies, with the problems of basic-level Party organizations in mind. This was to ascertain and get well acquainted with the relevant problems and acquire first-hand information. Then together with the cadres of the commune and brigades concerned, they prepared for their lessons. From the high plane of two-line struggle, they analyzed the living ideas existing in Party members. In Chairman Mao's Party-building doctrines, they looked for answers. Then they headed for the commune and brigades to give on-the-spot Party lessons. Other communes of the whole hsien sent Party members and cadres to attend such Party-lesson sessions. After that, they returned to give further Party lessons for Party members in line with actual local conditions and popularized over a wide area the experience in conducting line education acquired through receiving Party lessons.

In close coordination with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and the central tasks in a given period, the Party committee of Tahsing hsien conducted line education for Party members. In this way, they attained the object in mind and scored instant results.

Before the "3-autumn" distribution last year, the Party hsien committee sent people to the Huangts'un commune to make typical investigations and "dissect sparrows." They found that about the matter of distribution, some people had not put in proper relationship the State, the collective and the individual. With "persistence in struggle between the two roads and continuous consolidation of the collective economy" taken as the subject, they gave Party lessons on the spot, and raised the awareness of Party members and cadres. At the time of distribution, they stuck to the correct principles.

After receiving Party lessons in Huangts'un, the cadres of P'angkuochuang, Ch'angtzuying and other communes returned home and immediately gave Party members and cadres Party lessons in line with the actual conditions of the communes concerned and with due regard to problems involving autumn-harvest-distribution. Very fruitful results were achieved in this regard. The Party members and cadres were able to carry through the Party's policies. In the time of distribution, they not only took into consideration income for commune members but made a contribution to the State. They also kept a reserve which helped the development of production.

On one occasion, the Party hsien committee found that some Party members had a weakened concept of Party leadership. They called a Party-lesson session on the subject of "strengthening the concept of the Party and strengthening the Party's leadership." They hammered home the great significance of strengthening the Party's unified leadership and gave a vivid description of what harm would result from the weakening and the abandonment of Party leadership. Thus the broad masses of Party members strengthened their organizational concept and attained the aim of closely following and acting upon Chairman Mao's directives. Some Party members said: "Through receiving Party lessons this way, we can place a strong emphasis upon theory, reality and militancy. We can see, touch, remember and apply everything."

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the Communist Party of the 4th Red Army, there exist various non-proletarian ideas. This is a big hindrance in the implementation of the Party's correct lines," the Party committee of Tansing hsien took the remolding of the world outlook as a main subject of Party-lesson education. In August last year, to counter such an erroneous idea as "being a cadre is a loss" and the tendency to get arrogant and self-complacent, they gave a Party-lesson session in Weishanchuang commune. They drove home the five requirements for a Communist Party member and called on every Party member to consciously remold the world outlook and heighten the consciousness in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

As a result of the study, the Party members put forward a demand for "four destructions and four creations." By this, they meant shattering the sluggard's idea of refraining from study under the excuse of being a "big old rustic" and fostering the spirit of studying hard and driving hard for the revolution; shattering the "idea of being a cadre is a loss" and fostering the idea of wielding power well for the proletariat; shattering arrogance and self-complacency and fostering the "one dividing into two" viewpoint; shattering the idea of being obsessed with fears and fostering the spirit of daring to make revolution.

For several years, a brigade of Anting commune has adhered to the socialist orientation and made great progress in production. It was cited an advanced collective in the whole hsien. Later, there appeared for a time the feeling of arrogance and self-complacency. Just as they thought they had solved all problems concerning the orientation and the road, capitalist influence began to rear its head.

After receiving Party lessons, the Party members of this brigade again seriously studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao. The Party branch immediately conducted an open-door rectification and urged the masses to air their views. In several days, they collected over 200 suggestions from the masses. Members of the Party branch received a profound education from their criticisms.

The Party branch secretaries on their own initiative went among the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism. From the high plane of two-line struggle, they looked into the harmful effects of their arrogance and self-complacency, and in their own world outlook, looked for the root of causes their erroneous ideas. Thereafter, the Party branch of the brigade once again called forth its vigor. Last year a bumper harvest was reaped by the brigade.

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Party Committee of P'ing-an Farm in Liaoning Province Leads Revolutionary Masses to Carry Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Firmly

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao March 16, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is imperative to educate the cadres and to make them understand something about Marxism, the more the better. That is to say, effort must be made to uphold Marxism, not revisionism," the CCP Committee of P'ing-an Farm in P'anchin area, Liaoning province, takes "conscientious reading" as the most fundamental problem in the ideological building of the Party. Since its establishment, the Party committee has perseveringly and unswervingly made a living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, continuously raised its consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, led the broad revolutionary masses to carry out firmly and unswervingly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to develop continuously the excellent situation of revolution and production. Now it is firmly maintaining an unshakable system of study, the atmosphere of conscientious reading is becoming stronger and stronger, and the consciousness in remolding world outlook is higher than ever. Its members have learned deeply from practice: Only by studying perseveringly and unswervingly can we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly and unswervingly.

Constantly Summing Up Experience, Continuously Raising Consciousness in Reading

After its establishment, the Party committee of P'ing-an Farm first made a decision of making a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and strengthening ideological building of the Party. At the beginning, its members were quite highly voluntary in the study. Some time later, however, they gradually slackened their effort.

Why was it that they could not keep on studying? The most important reason was that some comrades failed to correctly handle the relationship between work and study and slackened study when work became busy.

In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee of the farm held a study class for its leading members and organized them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In the eyes of Marxists, theory is important. Its importance is fully expressed in what Lenin said: 'Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement,'" and to review the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines and to sum up the experience of this farm by positive and the negative examples.

In 1968, obeying Vice Chairman Lin's instruction "It is imperative to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought," the leading group of this farm tightly grasped study, pushing forward the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on this farm and greatly developing revolution and production.

In 1969, some comrades were complacent in the face of success and thought that they had done almost everything in giving prominence to politics, so that they concentrated on production alone and slackened study.

As a result, political and ideological work at the basic level was weakened, capitalist deviation gained the upper hand and grain output dropped.

In early 1970, through "two-recalling and three-examining" activities, the Party committee of the farm went further to implement the two "Resolutions" and tightly grasped the study of the leading group. A new upsurge occurred in the mass movement of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and grain output increased by 44.4 percent as against that of the preceding year.

After summing up the experience of these three stages, they all understood more deeply that: Whether or not the leading group can perseveringly and unswervingly study Mao Tse-tung's thought is a major question deciding whether or not it can implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To help all to handle correctly the relationship between work and study, the No. 1 man of the Party committee of the farm summed up his experience. During the great cultural revolution, he persevered in studying Chairman Mao's latest directives every day, so as to keep himself clear-headed. He carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line quite voluntarily. After being elected a member of the Party committee of the farm, however, he was busily engaged in day-to-day work, so that he gave up study and slid into the pit of daily routine. As a result, his concept of class struggle and his mass viewpoint weakened and his work took a devious path, hindering the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Later, he learned this lesson and took time out to study despite laborious work, thereby heightening his consciousness of the line struggle and making a big progress in his work.

The "squad leader's" experience made all understand that: It is normal in revolution that one should be busy with work. The busier the work is, the more contradictions there will be, the more complicated the struggle will become and a revolutionary theoretical guidance will all the more be needed. If we do our official work only and do not study, we shall be unable to see clearly the objective law and shall deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

By means of open-door rectification, discussion-application meetings and individual talks, the Party committee of the farm constantly summed up experience by both positive and negative examples in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, talked about the happiness derived from study and the hardships resulting from the absence of study, thereby enabling its leading members to continuously heighten their perseverance in voluntary study.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, they have firmly maintained the system of "everyday reading" and "study day" and also tightly grasped the practice of doing study before and after a meeting and when going to other localities on official business. Most of the comrades of the Party committee of the farm have now read the five philosophic essays by Chairman Mao. Some of them have also read through Volumes One to Four of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung; some others have selected for study

some Marxist-Leninist works, including "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and "Critique of the Gotha Program." Ever since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the principal responsible comrades of the Party committee have kept writing notes on their studies.

Meng Fan-chen, a member of the Party committee, was an old poor peasant. He never went to school in the old society. Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, he simultaneously learned culture and studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works character by character and sentence by sentence. He became ever more conscious in remolding his world outlook and aware of the line struggle. He said meaningfully: "With a strong will and dogged spirit, I can devote myself to study and produce good results even if my work is busier and I belong to a still lower cultural level."

Study Repeatedly, Apply Repeatedly, Continue to Deepen Understanding

Vice Chairman Lin has instructed us: "To have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must repeatedly study Chairman Mao's numerous basic viewpoints. As for his incisive precepts, it is the best for us to commit them to memory, and study and apply them repeatedly."

At the beginning, some members of the Party committee of the farm often thought that they "had already understood" a basic viewpoint after reading about it a few times and were reluctant to study it again. In view of this reluctance, the Party committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's thinking to new conditions, one must study" and "we must be good at using our faculties of thought," and his teaching of "thinking of problems more frequently," and to sum up their own personal experience. This made them understand that: If we are contented with "reading a few times" Chairman Mao's teaching and do not try to make out its meaning, it cannot take root in our minds. With regard to some of Chairman Mao's basic viewpoints, we cannot understand them profoundly and carry them out consciously unless we study and apply them repeatedly by bearing in mind the actual problems of class struggle and line struggle.

One of the Party committee members once went to stay and work in a brigade which had "long-existing, big and difficult" problems. Bearing in mind the new problems emerging from class struggle, he continuously and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the distinguishing and correct handling of the two qualitatively different contradictions. He continuously deepened his understanding of the characteristics and laws of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When he came to the village, he was faced with the acute and complex situation of class struggle. He had "fear" in mind and hesitated about his work. Later, with the help of some comrades, he studied Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle. He realized that class struggle existed

objectively and only by persisting in the struggle could he consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Accordingly, he aroused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby checking the capitalist evil wind.

After the initiation of the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy and the contradiction among the people were mixed up so that he found difficulty in distinguishing them. Bearing this problem in mind, he again got together with other members of the Party committee to study Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle. He came to realize that: To continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat must correctly distinguish and handle the two qualitatively different contradictions and unite with the people to hit at the enemy. Accordingly, he helped the brigade cadres to arouse the masses to carry out education on the line struggle, thereby enhancing their consciousness of the line struggle, dragging out the class enemies who were hiding very deeply among the masses, and propelling the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement forward.

Under the excellent situation of revolution and production, some cadres and some of the masses cherished the idea of "taking a rest." Consequently, the class enemies and capitalist forces got the upper hand again. This Party committee member once again studied Chairman Mao's teachings about class struggle and led the masses to criticize sharply the "theory of dying out of class struggle," thereby enhancing their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and helping to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To help all its leading members to enhance their consciousness in repeatedly studying and applying Chairman Mao's teachings, the Party committee of the farm also organized them to sum up and talk about their application of some of great leader Chairman Mao's basic viewpoints. They talked about the importance of repeated study and about their experience of repeated application. Their consensus was: Perseveringly and unswervingly going through the cycle of "study-practice-summing up" in this way, we can have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The "Squad Leader" Sets Examples and Goes in the Fore to Study, Apply and Talk

The Party committee of this farm was of this opinion: The key to enabling the "squad" to persevere in study lies with the "squad leader" going in the fore to study well.

At the beginning, the "squad leader" of this Party committee paid very close attention to playing an exemplary role and personally presided over the drawing up of the system governing activities of "everyday reading," "study day" and "discussion-application meetings." But as time went on, study was conducted superficially because he was often worried about concrete work and "could not concentrate his mind" on study, or he would report on higher-level meetings during the time set aside for study, or he might discuss day-to-day work with some committee members at the same time. The comrades criticized him, saying: "A word by the squad leader has upset our plan."

The "squad leader" and his deputy modestly listened to the criticism of the comrades. Bearing this problem in mind, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." They came to realize that they "were worried" because they trusted themselves alone and did not trust the masses. After summing up their experience, they further understood that: Leadership chiefly means political leadership and the leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought. To play a leading role, we must take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. If we do not study, we cannot lead the revolutionary masses to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly. Only when the "squad leader" takes the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought well can he lead the "squad" to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought well.

After that, the "squad leader" of the Party committee of the farm and his deputy persevered in taking the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, talking about their experience and writing notes on their experience. They also grasped the living ideas which influenced study.

Chang Ch'un-hua, secretary of the Party committee, took the lead in study in the office and personally enforced the system of study. When going on assignment to other localities or holding meetings, he also tried every possible means to carry out study. He once went to attend a meeting held in the administrative district headquarters. A "study day" fell due while the meeting was in session. He made use of the odd moments during recess and carried out study voluntarily.

While staying to work at the basic level, he also persevered in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the light of problems met in the line struggle. He first summed up and talked about his experience of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate men and to grasp typical cases, using the "dividing one into two" viewpoint to judge the typical cases and fostering models with high political fervor.

In view of his ideological burden that he had earned "fresh merits" during the great cultural revolution, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "dividing one into two" and summed up his experience in correctly dealing with himself and with the masses.

During the very busy season of "three-autumn" work last year, some members of the leading group of the Party committee of the farm showed signs of exclusively grasping production while neglecting study. Upon discovering this state of affairs, a principal responsible comrade of the Party committee immediately suggested holding a class for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. In the class, the "simple military viewpoint" was criticized. This made the members of the leading group carry out study wherever they might be and apply what they had learned wherever they might be working during the very busy season. Under the leadership of the "squad leader" and his deputy, the Party committee of this farm established the practice of reading conscientiously.

As a result of persevering in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of P'ing-an farm has continuously strengthened the ideological building of the Party and brought the role of the Party organization into full play as a bastion. This propels forward the brisk development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the whole farm. Now they firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching about "remaining modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness," and are determined to work perseveringly and conscientiously and to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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Line Education Must Be Carried Out With Emphasis on the Basic Line

by

Kao Wei-hung (高衛紘) of a certain PLA Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao March 16, 1971)

Concurrently, the whole Party is extensively and penetratingly "carrying out education on ideology and the political lines" in accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's instruction. This is something of prime importance in the political life of our Party. This educational movement invariably will further strengthen the unity of the whole Party on the basis of the principles of Mao Tse-tung's thought and push the great cause of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in China to advance from victory to a still greater victory.

In carrying out line education, we must not only pay attention to the education on the specific lines, but also attach importance to and strengthen education on the basic line. Only by attaching importance to and strengthening the education on the basic line can we enhance more effectively the willingness of the broad revolutionary masses in the struggle between the two lines and make them carry out the specific lines voluntarily.

Chairman Mao taught us 23 years ago: "Comrades of the whole Party must tightly grasp the Party's general line." He also pointed out: "Our Party has laid down the general line and general policy of the Chinese revolution as well as various specific lines for work and specific policies. However, while many comrades remember our Party's specific lines for work and specific policies, they often forget its general line and general policy. If we actually forget the Party's general line and general policy, then we shall be blind, half-baked, muddle-headed revolutionaries, and when we carry out a specific line for work and a specific policy, we shall lose our bearings and vacillate now to the left and now to the right, and the work will suffer." This fully explains the importance of carrying out the education on the basic line. To carry through Chairman Mao's directives with still better results, we must clarify various kinds of mistakes and muddle-headed ideas and understand more about the strengthening of the education on the basic line.

"Grasping the basic line is a business for the leadership. We are responsible for specific work. It will be all right so long as we grasp the education on the specific line well." Comrades holding this viewpoint do not know the relationship between class struggle and the line struggle, nor the relationship between the basic line and the specific line, so that they neglect the fundamentals while grasping the basic education.

Chairman Mao teaches us time and again: "Never forget class struggle." The thread of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie runs through the whole historical stage of socialism. This struggle has influence on everything, permeates everything and decides everything. We must use this viewpoint to observe the socialist society and all social phenomena. As we can see, the struggle between the classes in society is the root of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, and the struggle between the

two lines within the Party reflects the class struggle in society. Therefore, the question of the line, in the last analysis, is a question of class struggle.

Formulated by Chairman Mao, the Party's basic line throughout the historical stage of socialism has tightly grasped the basic contradiction throughout the historical stage of socialism, reflected the objective law of class struggle throughout the historical stage of socialism, and pointed out the basic orientation of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is like a bright beacon light illuminating the road of victory for our work in all fields. Should our work in all fields part from this basic line, we shall inevitably make mistakes of the "Left" or the Right. How can we say that "grasping the basic line is a business for the leadership" and has nothing to do with us?

Actually, each of our comrades and each of our units is carrying out a line at all times. The question is: They are carrying out either the correct line or the wrong one; they carry out the line either consciously or blindly. Our Party's basic line must be carried out consciously by the broad masses under the leadership of the comrades of the whole Party. For this reason, we must strengthen education on the basic line and enable comrades of the whole Party and the broad masses to understand it and master it--this is the basic guarantee for the sure victory of our cause.

A specific line, too, cannot depart from the Party's basic line. The Party's basic line is the basis of the Party's various specific lines and specific policies and the basic guideline for all branches of work. Various specific lines are laid down in accordance with the basic line and also serve the basic line. Only when one has learned and mastered the basic line can one learn and master the specific lines. "We do specific work." One who does specific work also is a practical executor of the Party's basic line. This requires us all the more to understand and carry out specifically the Party's basic line through the line education and the revolutionary practice.

"Study of the basic line is something to be done throughout the historical stage of socialism. It can be done slowly. The most important thing at present is to solve the actual ideological problems." Comrades holding this viewpoint separate the "present" from the "future" and divorce the grasping of living ideas from the carrying out of the line education. Thus, they can neither see the main orientation nor grasp the living ideas.

Chairman Mao constantly teaches us: "Our present efforts are aimed at the great target of the future." As we know, this great target is the destruction of the system of exploitation and the realization of communism all over the world. The Party's basic line during the historical stage of socialism is the line of complete destruction of the bourgeoisie and building of socialism and communism through the dictatorship of the proletariat. Each item of specific work we do at present is for the purpose of carrying out this basic line of the Party and also is aimed at the long-range and great target of realization of communism. For this reason, in no way should we slacken today's efforts on the ground that realization of communism is something of the future. Similarly, in no way should we take the study of the basic line as a long-term business and slacken our efforts at present.

The basic line is something concerning the whole historical stage of socialism, including the present. If we delay the study and do not study it now, what line should we follow at present? The "present" is aimed at the "future" and this "present" already has included a part of the "future." Should there not be the countless "present moments," the whole "future" will not exist. Precisely because the basic line is a long-term business, we are urgently required to study it conscientiously at present and to go on studying it equally conscientiously in the future.

"Solving the actual ideological problems" should all the more not be separated from the education on the basic line. The basic line deals with some basic things like class struggle, dictatorship of the proletariat and sustained revolution. During the historical period when classes exist, is there any actual ideological problem which can be separated from these basic things? We should and must link the day-to-day grasping of living ideas with the political education in various fields and with the education on the basic line. That is to say, we should carry out education on the basic line by proceeding from various different aspects and solve various actual ideological problems by raising them to the high level of principle.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly." To lay emphasis on the basic line while carrying out the line education, we must make strenuous efforts to grasp the study of the basic viewpoints. Only when we have learned and mastered the basic viewpoints can we really understand the basic line. Particularly, we must repeatedly study Chairman Mao's viewpoint of unity of opposites, his viewpoint of class struggle, his viewpoint of correct handling of the two qualitatively different contradictions, his viewpoint of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and his viewpoint of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For example, when we have learned and mastered the basic viewpoint of the unity of opposites and apply this viewpoint to observing and analyzing the contradictions in a socialist society, we can see the protractedness of the class contradiction and class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. When we apply the viewpoint of the unity of opposites to observing and analyzing the contradictions within our Communist Party, we can see the necessity of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. When we apply the viewpoint of the unity of opposites to observing and analyzing the contradictions in man's thinking, we can see the urgency with which world outlook should be remolded.

Studying and applying a viewpoint repeatedly in this way can make the Party's basic line take root deeply in our minds. Then we can keep our heads clear and shall never change course in the storm of class struggle and we can advance in great strides on the road of sustained revolution.

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LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Fourth Peking Municipal Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, 4th Peking Municipal Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

the fourth peking municipal congress of the communist party of china was held from march 10 to 15, 1971, with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of the party's ninth national congress.

following the great leader chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, the 1,269 delegates representing the party members on all fronts in the city conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the ninth party congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, and summed up the experience in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, in relation to the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party. the congress stressed the necessity to study with perseverance marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, dialectical materialism and historical materialism, criticize idealism and metaphysics, the bourgeoisie and revisionism, so as to raise the consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. the congress was full of vigour and permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for victory.

on behalf of the party leading group of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, comrade wu teh made to the congress a work report entitled "hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, unite and advance courageously". it was unanimously approved by the delegates after animated discussions. fortyfour delegates spoke at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and through repeated discussions and democratic consultation, the congress elected 76 members and 10 alternate members to form the fourth peking municipal committee of the communist party of china. the new party committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the new party committee elected 15 standing committee members and elected comrade hsieh fu-chih first secretary, comrade wu teh second secretary, and comrades yang chun-sheng, wu chung, huang tso-chen, liu shao-wen and ting kuo-yu secretaries, of the municipal party committee. this has been approved by the c.p.c. central committee.

peking is the place where our great leader chairman mao lives, the site of the party central committee and the capital of our socialist motherland. on october 1 of 1949, our great leader chairman mao solemnly proclaimed on the tienanmen rostrum the founding of the people's republic of china and the establishment of the revolutionary political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. under the new historical conditions, chairman mao, having systematically summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat both in china and the world, put forward the theory, line, principles, method and policies for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution which smashed the bourgeois

headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and frustrated their scheme to restore capitalism, thus opening a bright path for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end.

the delegates, working and living close to chairman mao, felt very happy when they recalled the brilliant course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they said: it is the great leader chairman mao who kindled the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution in the capital and guided the revolutionary masses to direct the spearhead of attack against the impenetrable and watertight "independent kingdom" under liu shao-chi's control -- the old peking municipal party committee -- and crushed the den of the peng chen counter-revolutionary revisionist clique. it is chairman mao who presided over the eleventh plenary session of the eighth central committee of the party in peking, and formulated the great programme for the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "16-point decision" (i.e., decision of the central committee of the chinese communist party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution), and put up his big-character poster "bombard the headquarters", thus taking the lid off liu shao-chi's bourgeois headquarters. it is chairman mao who went among the masses and issued the great call to the people of the capital and other parts of the country: "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end exclamation" afterwards, chairman mao received 13 million red guards and other revolutionary people from all parts of the country on eight different occasions at tienanmen in the capital, thus spreading the great proletarian cultural revolution vigorously throughout the country. it is chairman mao who called on us to unite and seize power from a handful of party persons in power taking the capitalist road and guided us to wage fierce class struggles, in which we defeated the repeated counter-attacks and sabotage by the class enemies, and established and consolidated the new-born revolutionary committee. it is chairman mao who issued to the people of the capital and the rest of the country the great call "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", guiding the working class and its ally the poor and lower-middle peasants to mount the political arena of struggle-criticism-transformation of the superstructure and exercise an all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. with great foresight chairman mao gave timely new instructions at every key juncture of the struggle, guiding the revolutionary people from victory to victory.

the delegates said with feelings: we owe all our victories to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the proletarian headquarters with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, and they are victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. chairman mao is the red sun shining in our hearts and chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our party. they repeatedly cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

the delegates heartily talked about the excellent situation that has been brought about on all fronts in peking under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly since the party's ninth national congress. as great mao tsetung thought has been integrated with the revolutionary practice of the masses, revolution, production and other work and preparedness against war have all taken on a completely new look. never before have the people been so

full of militancy and vitality. many revolutionary new things have emerged. inspired by the advanced examples of the "six factories and two universities" (note one) where members of the p.l.a. unit 8341 are supporting the left and helped by the p.l.a. personnel engaged in "three supports and two militaries" (note two), the revolutionary people have achieved remarkable successes in purifying the class ranks, in the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste and in fulfilling the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. revolutionary mass criticism has developed in a sustained and deep-going way. through party consolidation and party building, the party members have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the party organizations at all levels are purer and more united and have greater fighting strength. total industrial output value in the five years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution is 73 per cent more than the previous five years. grain yield per hectare on the outskirts has topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development three years running since 1968. cotton output has risen steadily. the city has a sufficient supply of vegetables from its outskirts. a new upsurge has emerged in the city's socialist revolution and socialist construction and the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated.

the congress discussed and set forth the future fighting tasks. it called on the party organizations at all levels, the communist party members and the revolutionary masses to hold high the banner of the party's ninth national congress and unite to win still greater victories. it called on them to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, make still greater efforts to study and popularize the advanced experience of the "six factories and two universities" and, taking the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key, carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously. it is imperative to strengthen party building, firmly grasp the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, strengthen preparedness against war, carry out the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic unit and strive to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

the congress stressed on paying close attention to the study of the cadres at all levels, leading cadres in particular. no matter how busy they are, the cadres at all levels should squeeze out time to study with perseverance some books by marx and lenin, and chairman mao's works, study dialectical materialism and historical materialism and criticize idealism and metaphysics and strive to remould their world outlook. continuous efforts should be made to use the sharp weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to deepen the revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's sinister book "on self-cultivation", his sinister "six theories" (note three) and his other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and scathingly criticize such reactionary trash as "transcendentalism", "theory of productive forces" and "theory of human nature" peddled by liu shao-chi and other swindlers like him, so as to raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and between materialism and idealism, oppose swindlers like wang ming and liu shao-chi and conscientiously carry out chairman mao's teaching that our

cadres "should practise marxism-leninism, and not revisionism". a self-education movement should be launched to oppose arrogance and complacency and promote modesty and prudence. we must always retain and carry forward the style of work of integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism and must promote the ideological building of the party and the revolutionization of the leading bodies at all levels.

the congress pointed out that in the period of new, important development of the national economy, it is essential to strengthen the party's leadership over economic work. the party organizations at all levels must firmly implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". it is essential to develop agriculture in a big way, vigorously grasp the iron and steel industry, and adhere to the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy. it is imperative to give prominence to proletarian politics and intensify the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army." leading cadres at all levels must stand in the forefront of the mass movement, integrating their high aspirations with the style of work of seeking truth from facts. we must strengthen the party's democratic centralism, strengthen the idea of taking the interest of the whole into consideration, bring all positive factors into play and unite with all those who can be united to serve the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and strive to fulfil and overfulfil the 1971 state plan and the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy.

the first plenary session of the new municipal party committee discussed the city's future tasks and adopted a decision on strengthening study and carrying out education in ideology and political line. all the committee members are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and rally still more closely round the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, and together with all other comrades of the party and the people throughout the country, "do their work better, and struggle hard so as to build china into a great and powerful socialist country and help the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited throughout the world in fulfilment of our great internationalist duty."

note one: the "six factories and two universities" are: the peking general knitwear mill, the peking no. 3 chemical works, the peking hsinhua printing house, the peking peichiao timber mill, the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, the peking nankou rolling stock parts plant, tsinghua university and peking university.

note two: "three supports and two militaries" means supporting industry, supporting agriculture, supporting the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training.

note three: the sinister "six theories" are: the theory of "the dying out of class struggle"; the theory of "docile tools"; the theory that "the masses are backward"; the theory of "joining the party in order to climb"; the theory of "inner-party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests."

PUBLICATIONS

China Puts Out New Editions of Important Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

inspired by the call of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, a new upsurge of the mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has developed among the workers, peasants and soldiers. the people's publishing house has recently decided to put out new editions of important works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin to meet the needs of the cadres and revolutionary masses in their study of marxism-leninism.

the first of these works which have come off the press are: "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels, "the civil war in france" and "critique of the gotha program" by marx, "anti-duhring" by engels, and "the state and revolution" and "materialism and empirio-criticism" by lenin.

these works have been re-translated or re-checked by the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works under the central committee of the communist party of china. they are available at hsinhua bookstores in all parts of china.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Mass Campaign to Build Small, Medium-Sized Hydro-Electric Power Stations in Chinese Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

peasants throughout china completed more than 10,000 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations last year in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the generating capacity of these new power stations is far greater than that of those built in any post-liberation year.

with the exception of some medium-sized stations which have capacities of several thousand kilowatts, most of the new power stations have capacities that range from several to dozens of kilowatts. scattered in all parts of the country, they were built by the production brigades on the strength of their collective economy.

these stations make good use of local water resources such as mountain streams, rivers, waterfalls and reservoirs. some in coastal kwangtung and shantung provinces run on the tides. many stations operate on melted snow from high mountains or mountain streams in tibet which is known as "the roof of the world", on northwest china's chinghai highland, in the greater and lesser khingan mountains in northeast china, and on the yunnan-kweichow plateau in the southwest.

the medium-sized and small hydro-electric power stations are playing a big role in the expansion of china's agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries, as well as local industry. electric lighting was introduced in many out-of-the-way mountain villages and border areas inhabited by minority nationalities for the first time. broadcasting facilities make it possible for the people to hear chairman mao's latest instructions quickly and keep abreast of current affairs. electricity is used to irrigate fields, husk rice, grind flour, press oil, sugar-cane and sugar beets, process other agricultural and side-line produce and crush fodder. some mountain areas are running small power-driven saw mills and pulp mills to process local forest products. the 180 small hydro-electric power stations in yungchun county, fukien province, supply electricity not only for the county's 22 people's communes and their production brigades, but also for the dozen small coal mines, iron, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery plants and other industrial undertakings run by the county.

the power industry was almost non-existent in rural china before liberation. the first small hydro-electric power stations were built in 1956 when fully-socialist agricultural producers' co-operatives were set up all over china. chairman mao in 1958 formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the policy of the simultaneous development of big enterprises and medium-sized and small ones and of combining simple and modern methods. this fired the people with greater enthusiasm for socialism. a mass campaign to build hydro-electric power stations took shape in the countryside with the establishment of the people's communes and the growth of the collective economy. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in various places opposed this. using that portion of power they had usurped, they peddled such counter-revolutionary revisionist

fallacies as seeking ostentation and things foreign, exclusive reliance on experts to run power stations and slavish comprador philosophy. this dampened the mass enthusiasm for socialism and hampered the building of small hydro-electric power stations.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the masses and the revolutionary cadres in various places have criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and further heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. the masses have gone full steam ahead in running the power industry. in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle they have built hydro-electric power stations suited to local conditions with available materials so as to use less investment and achieve good results.

kwangtung in south china is a province which has made fairly rapid progress in building small hydro-electric power stations. it began 8,000 small and medium-sized rural hydro-electric power stations in 1970. total generating capacity of the hydro-electric stations completed that same year was 50,000 kw., double that of the province's small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations completed in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution. most of the rural communes in kwangtung now have electricity.

fokang county made slow progress in building small hydro-electric power stations before the great cultural revolution owing to the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. up to the end of 1965 it had a generating capacity of only 618 kw. but in 1970 it built 145 small hydro-electric power stations with a generating capacity of 1,395 kw. in the light of chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare" the leadership at all levels in the county trained 600 peasant technicians to undertake surveying, designing, installing and running small power stations.

people in various places have pooled their wisdom and efforts to solve difficulties in equipment and technique. chinglung county in a mountainous area of hopei province has done away with the notion that a hydro-electric power station cannot be set up in a water-deficient locality. the county has made use of the local characteristics of high mountains, torrential rain and a rapid drop in the river water table after rain. it has built gully reservoirs in the upper reaches to detain water and replacing the pebbles on river beds with a layer of clay to limit seepage in rivers with a small flow. it has also built canals and dug tunnels so as to generate electricity by the fall of water. thus it has become a good example for building power stations in mountainous areas. the county built more than 100 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations in 1970.

huaian county in kiangsu province is located on a plain. its many rivers and canals have a fall of only dozens of centimetres and it used to be considered difficult to build hydro-electric power stations. local poor and lower-middle peasants designed and built a number of small power stations by building dams and sluice gates to raise the fall to 1.5 to two metres.

local factories and those of communes and production brigades have made power generating equipment by their own efforts. the 140 factories at provincial, administrative regional and county levels in kwangtung province, including farm machinery and furniture factories have pooled their efforts to turn out 110 types of water turbines and generators.

the revolutionary workers of the kiangsi electrical machinery plant made many technical innovations to produce generators, replacing silicon steel with sheet steel, copper wire with aluminium wire and bearings with bushings in machines which do not have an exciter. the generators are simpler in structure, smaller, lighter, and cheaper than those made with silicon steel. they can be made by the small factories of counties and communes.

the people of fokang have made equipment of their own devising, using wood, bamboo and tile to make pressurized pipes, wood to make water turbines and sheet steel instead of silicon steel to made generators. such equipment operates well.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, china's rural areas are continuing to build still more small hydro-electric power stations by their own efforts so as to provide more favourable conditions for socialist construction in the countryside.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Hsien Develops Machine Building Industry

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 20, 1971)

coastal chungshan county in kwangtung province in south china is rapidly developing small local machinery plants in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". it has started to create a machinery making and repair network to serve agriculture. this has promoted farm production.

over the past few years, this county has produced more than 100,000 farm machines and has basically mechanized or semi-mechanized irrigation, drainage, grain processing and plant protection. 45 per cent of the fields are tractor-ploughed. it has also built a number of small power stations that run on the tides and benefit 85 per cent of the county's farmland.

on the pearl river delta chungshan county has ample water and fertile soil. but serious floods, tidal waves and waterlogging prevent agriculture from developing fully. establishment of local industry to produce farm machinery became important. such industry grew for a time in 1958 under the radiance of the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune. it produced diesel engines, motors, pumps and machines for processing farm and side-line produce. but large part of this industry was later slashed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the area who peddled the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of seeking ostentation and uncritically accepting things foreign.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county's industrial departments scathingly criticized this revisionist line and were determined to set up small local industries to serve agriculture. they asked the poor and

lower-middle peasants to talk about their opinions and sent people to the communes and brigades to find out what they needed.

The county mobilized and relied on the masses to solve the problem of producing more machine tools in line with Chairman Mao's teaching on self-reliance. The workers and technical personnel did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated the mind. Imbued with the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, they devised methods to produce all kinds of machine tools and equipment for a number of small local industries. The county's ball bearing plant had only 17 workers and three lathes plus a planing machine when it was set up in 1966. When the state decided to send them two grinding machines, they declined the offer, saying: "We'll produce the equipment we need with our own hands." Over the past three years, they have devised their own methods and turned out 41 special purpose machine tools. The varieties of ball bearings increased from one to eight and monthly output from 1,000 to 10,000 sets. They thus basically met the needs for making farm machinery. The Shihchi farm machinery plant, which did only repairs before the great proletarian cultural revolution, has over the past few years designed and turned out precision equipment, including 50 cm radial drilling machines, nobbing machines and vertical milling machines, by relying on the masses and making technical innovations, although it had had no previous experience or blueprints. 85 per cent of the equipment now in the plant was made by the workers themselves. It can manufacture all the equipment for a hydrogen-nitrogen compressor unit -- the main engine for producing 5,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer a year -- and other farm machinery. The county has 600 machine tools, 80 per cent of which were made by the workers in recent years.

Apart from the county-run machinery plants, every commune has its own farm machinery plants and every brigade has a farm machinery service centre or repair group.

The small machinery industry effectively aids agriculture. When a large amount of newly gathered rice last summer was going to germinate because of long rainy days, the county revolutionary committee immediately mobilized a dozen machinery plants to produce 300 drying machines within ten days for all the brigades to dry their rice in time. Last autumn the area had 300 mm rainfall within two days. The county revolutionary committee led the poor and lower-middle peasants in waging a "people's war" to battle against the flood and drain the waterlogged land. 210 pumping stations and over 3,000 axial-flow pumps were put into operation and 200 motors produced by the county-run machinery plants were sent for the pumps. This enabled most of the areas to drain the water within four days, thus ensuring a good harvest.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Vice Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets and Fetes Mr. Sun Chi-chou and His Family

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and feted mr. sun chi-chou, former third secretary of chiang kai-shek gang's bogus embassy in senegal, who had crossed over, and his family here this evening. chiao kuan-hua had a cordial talk with them.

vice-minister chiao kuan-hua expressed warm welcome to mr. sun chi-chou for his patriotic action.

mr. sun chi-chou said he was deeply moved by the solicitude the people and government of the motherland showed him, and he would work hard to take an active part in the socialist construction of the motherland.

present were leading members of the departments concerned fu hao, chang jui-yun, cheng chi-hung and tang hai-kuang.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet on Occasion of 1st Anniversary of Welcoming Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to China and Anniversary of Founding of National United Front of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening on the occasion of the first anniversary of welcoming to china samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c.

on this day a year ago, i.e., the day following the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech and madame penn nouth came to visit china and were given a very warm welcome by the chinese government and people. in the past year, under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk and the n.u.f.c., the cambodian people's armed struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has developed vigorously, liberating seven-tenths of the territory and six-tenths of the population and dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique. a new, extremely fine situation characterized by united struggle against u.s. aggression has appeared in whole indochina.

the great hall of the people was brightly illuminated this evening. at the back of the rostrum of the banquet hall were a large portrait of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and close friend of the chinese people, and a large portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china.

seated at the table for the guests of honour together with samdech and madame sihanouk and samdech and madame penn nouth were comrades-in-arms from viet nam, laos, korea and romania:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

laotian friend general huon mongkhunvilay and madame mongkhunvilay;

hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's

republic of korea to china, and madame nyon jun guk; and

gheorghe radulescu, head of the romanian government delegation.

present at the banquet were leading comrades of the chinese party and government: huang yung-sheng, yao wen-yuan, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng, chiu hui-tso, chi teng-kuei, li ten-sheng, wang tung-hsing and kuo mo-jo.

the banquet began with the band playing the national anthem of the kingdom of cambodia, the song of the laotian patriotic front, the official song of the republic of south viet nam, and the national anthems of the democratic republic of viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china.

premier chou en-lai and samdech sihanouk made heart-warming speeches at the banquet. their speeches were greeted with round after round of thunderous applause. following premier chou en-lai's speech, the song "remembrance of china" by samdech sihanouk was played. following samdech sihanouk's speech, the band played "ode to the socialist motherland". from beginning to end, the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia. hosts and guests drank toasts to the great victories of the people of cambodia and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, territorial integrity and prosperity of cambodia, to the prosperity of the people's republic of china, and to the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia and the other indochinese countries.

also present on the occasion were:

prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk, and madame yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame kou roun; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister delegate to the prime minister; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and madame ang kim khoan; and other distinguished cambodian guests; and

all the members of the romanian government delegation now on a friendly visit to china.

also present on the occasion were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, wu yu-hsun and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wu jui-lin, wang hui-chiu, chang ta-chih, yang kun-shan, chen shih-chu, sung wei-shih, lung chen-piao, chang wan-sheng, chung hui-kun, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen; and

leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, wang ten-yang, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chen mao, kuo lu, tsao cheng, ti fu-tsai, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, ma jen-hui, huang tso-chen, wang kuo-chuan, lin chia-mei and yu li-chun; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, and representatives of combat heroes of the people's liberation army and workers and peasants of peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave this evening on the occasion of the anniversary of welcoming to china the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and in celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

friends and comrades,

on this day a year ago, the chinese government and people warmly welcomed samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk and samdech and mme. penn nouth for a visit to china. and many friends present here joined us in that historic welcome. it was the day following the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique under the instigation of u.s. imperialism. u.s. imperialism fancied that thereafter it could enslave the cambodian people at will and turn cambodia into its colony and a military base for expanding its war of aggression in indochina. however, it had miscalculated. it had not expected that this should have kindled the raging flames of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and brought about a completely new situation in the three indochinese peoples' unity against u.s. imperialism.

on the eve of the anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia, i wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin and on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations and high respects to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk, to samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth, to the royal government of national union of cambodia and to the fraternal cambodian people and all the commanders and fighters of the cambodian national armed forces.

after his arrival in china, samdech norodom sihanouk has held high the banner of safeguarding national independence and led the cambodian people in rising and waging a war of resistance. on march 23 last year, he issued the solemn five-point declaration announcing the founding of the national united front of cambodia and initiated the convocation of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and then formed the royal government of national union of cambodia. in the past year, the cambodian people's armed struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has developed vigorously, seven tenths of the territory and six tenths of the population have been liberated and heavy blows have been dealt to the u.s. aggressors and their lackey the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique. supporting and assisting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the three peoples of indochina have won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in particular, the recent brilliant victories in the area of highway 9 and the southern part of laos have won the warm acclamation and admiration of the people of the whole world. u.s. imperialism wildly attempts to divide the various battlefields in indochina, but the result is that it has turned the whole indochina into a single battlefield. the situation in the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has never been so favourable as it is today.

china is the rear area of the people of cambodia and other indochinese peoples in waging their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. staying in the rear area, samdech norodom sihanouk has the front at heart and has often issued messages to inspire the fighting will of the people. in the past year, in response to samdech norodom sihanouk's call, many patriotic cambodians have come over to the national united front one after another to join the ranks of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. and now the national united front of cambodia has continuously developed and grown in strength and has become the powerful force leading the struggle of the cambodian people.

in the past year, samdech norodom sihanouk has carried out extensive activities in connection with state affairs. he visited the democratic republic of viet nam and the democratic people's republic of korea. he has received many heads of state and government, diplomatic envoys as well as statesmen and well-known personages from the five continents and journalists from various countries. prime minister penn nouth has also carried out many important international activities. all this has forcefully supported the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation at home. with

the continuous development and victories of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia are gaining a rising international status and winning the high praise and admiration of the peoples of the world.

there is a long-standing and profound traditional friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples. since 1955, new relations of friendly cooperation have been estab.ished between our two countries on the basis of the bandung spirit and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. samdech norodom sihanouk has visited china several times and made outstanding contributions to the development of the friendship between our two peoples. the samdech composed the song "nostalgia for china" in stanzas overflowing with warm sentiments. today, this song which expresses mutual respect and profound sentiments between the chinese and cambodian peoples can be heard everywhere, from the foot of the tienshan range to the coast of the south china sea.

not long ago, samdech norodom sihanouk visited the northwestern and southeastern areas of china and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the revolutionary masses in their tens of millions. the samdech's visit to various parts of china has inspired the broad masses of our workers, peasants and soldiers and spurred and promoted our work in production and preparedness against war. we express sincere thanks for this.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms. in the past year, the common struggle against u.s. imperialism has bound our two peoples together even more closely. no force on earth can undermine the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples. in firm response to their great leader chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, the chinese people resolutely support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and resolutely unite with the peoples of cambodia, other indochinese countries and the whole world in the common fight to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

now i request you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victories of the cambodian people and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, territorial integrity and prosperity of cambodia,

to the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from cambodia,

to the health of vice-chairman comrade gheorghe radulescu,

to the health of general huon mongkhunvilay and mme. mongkhunvilay,

to the health of comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyon jun guk and mme. hyon jun guk,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency respected mr. premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

first of all, allow me to express wholehearted thanks to you in my own name as well as in the name of the khmer people, the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia for the magnificent banquet which your excellency, in the name of the great chinese people, has kindly held in our honour, and for your very fine speech overflowing with sentiments of friendship, fraternity and militant and indestructible solidarity which are the sentiments of the people's republic of china, the glorious and heroic chinese people, their most respected and beloved leader his excellency chairman mao tsetung and all the respected chinese leaders.

please allow us to express to them and to you our most profound and affectionate gratitude, with the assurance of our eternal acknowledgement of the very powerful backing, the unreserved support, the immeasurable and unparalleled aid which china, her chairman mao, her people, her government, her great party, her most glorious people's army of national liberation are giving and are determined to give until our definitive victory over u.s. imperialism and its valets in phnom penh, to our people, our n.u.f.c., our r.g.n.u.c., our people's armed forces of national liberation in their historic struggle for national salvation and the complete liberation of kampuchea, our beloved fatherland.

your excellency respected premier,

your excellencies respected and eminent military and civil personages of the people's republic of china,

esteemed chinese brothers and sisters,

esteemed vietnamese brothers and sisters,

esteemed laotian brothers and sisters,

esteemed korean brothers and sisters,

your excellency esteemed gheorghe radulescu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania,

your excellencies esteemed messrs. and mmes., eminent and distinguished diplomats, representatives of friendly countries,

dear friends,

your kind presence at this most splendid banquet constitutes a very great encouragement and a real gesture of support and solidarity for all the khmer patriots and, above all, for those who are fighting in cambodia itself with arms in hand.

allow me to thank you most heartily for this.

to my mind, the date of march 19 is of particular importance.

on march 18, 1970, the traitorous general lon nol and his gang of fascist and corrupt princes and bourgeoisie illegally deposed me and placed camoodia, against the will of her people, under total dependence of u.s. imperialism, thus wilfully destroying our national independence, our neutrality, our territorial integrity, our peace and progress. march 18, 1970 will be considered by historians as the darkest day in kampuchea's history of almost two thousand years, for this day marked the most ominous change in the political and ideological orientation of cambodia, and constituted the point of her departure towards war, total destruction and the worst sufferings and humiliations which the khmer nation had never known before.

in contrast, march 19, 1970 constituted the point of departure for the khmer people towards hope, rehabilitation of national dignity and honour.

personally, i will never forget that day. because on my arrival in peking, his excellency premier chou en-lai, whom i have always regarded as my dearest friend and the most understanding, most faithful and most valuable friend of the khmer people and independent cambodia, was kind enough to give, without any hesitation or delay, to the khmer people and the resolute, unflinching and uncompromising armed struggle which i told him in the name of this people that we would carry to the end against u.s. imperialism and its vile lackeys, the formal assurance of the complete support in all fields, of the multifarious aid, militant solidarity and de jure recognition which the people's republic of china, her venerated and beloved chairman mao, her government and her people have accorded and will always accord unconditionally and wholeheartedly to the khmer people, their legal head of state, their legitimate government and to the national and people's organizations which will be established and, in a word, to our sacred struggle till final victory.

all my compatriots loyal to our national ideal of freedom and independence and i myself will always remember all this with most heartfelt gratitude.

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

exactly a year has elapsed since the historic day of march 19, 1970 which i have mentioned above.

and we may say quite objectively that the balance is highly in favour of the cambodian people's resistance and very much against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys of the lon nol gang.

i think it is not necessary for me to tell you at length about the constitution of the n.u.f.c., the formation of the r.g.n.u.c., the establishment of the people's army of national liberation of kampuchea, the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the spontaneous realization of the fraternal front of the chinese, khmer, vietnamese, laotian and korean peoples, the historic statement of chairman mao dated may 20, 1970, the de jure recognition of the r.g.n.u.c. by 23 sovereign states and governments and 2 people's movements of national liberation, and i salute with gratitude the distinguished representatives of the above who are with us this evening. all these events beneficial to our people and the future of our country are as well-known to you as the resounding military successes scored by the three fraternal khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples on the three battlefields of cambodia, viet nam and laos. you also know that these successes have obliged nixon, arch criminal chieftain of u.s. imperialism, to launch desperately a new big escalation of his war of aggression in indochina, an escalation involving a large-scale offensive against cambodia aimed at seizing kratie, the most important city of liberated cambodia, a large-scale offensive in the region of khe sanh (south viet nam), the savage bombardment of several parts of the territory of the d.r.v.n, and an aggression on the largest-scale in lower laos.

today, it is very clear to all the people of the world that the american aggressors and their saigon and other mercenaries are suffering complete defeats, unable to attain any of the objectives set in cambodia as well as in laos, south viet nam and north viet nam. the very heavy and plain defeat which the heroic fraternal peoples of laos and viet nam have made them suffer in the region of tchepone and the region of khe sanh in particular, undoubtedly constitutes a turning point in this great war in indochina.

it is absolutely certain that proceeding from this new turning point, the three indochinese peoples may regard the coming battles, no matter how hard and how numerous they may be, as irresistible stages towards complete victory over u.s. imperialism and its total and irreversible elimination from our indochina.

in their exaltant advance towards definitive victory, the three indochinese peoples have the exceptional chance of having the p.r.c. as their reliable and extremely powerful great rear area. in this regard, we are greatly inspired by the historic remarks which are resounding throughout the world, made recently in hanoi by his excellency the premier of the p.r.c.: "viet nam, laos and

cambodia are close neighbours of china and we will never allow u.s. imperialism to do whatever it pleases there. if u.s. imperialism should obdurately go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in indochina, the chinese people will take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until the thorough defeat of the u.s. aggressors. the chinese people and the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. we will always unite together, fight together and win victory together exclamation" and equally are we extremely inspired by the news of the completely successful launching into the space of the second man-made satellite of the p.r.c., which is even larger, heavier and faster than the first one.

we have not forgotten that his excellency respected and beloved chou en-lai declared, on behalf of chairman mao and the chinese people, the historic launching of the first satellite magnificently baptised "the east is red" on the occasion of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and its happy conclusion.

and we see as a very happy augury that the new great victories of the indochinese peoples are so magnificently saluted by the launching of the second satellite of the p.r.c. and permit me, on behalf of all the khmer resistance fighters, to express very warm congratulations and our sincerest admiration to chairman mao, the government, the party, the people, the scientists, engineers, technicians and workers of china for this new great success which has greatly upset the enemies of the peoples (u.s. imperialism in particular) and greatly elated and reassured all the peoples and countries that love freedom, peace, justice and equality -- ideals which mao tsetung's china symbolizes so perfectly in their eyes.

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

before concluding my speech, permit me to point out, on the subject of cambodia, an important veering of opinion on the part of the american, western and other peoples who not long ago were still deceived and poisoned by the propaganda of the u.s. imperialists, masters of the lonnolites, and by the shameful false allegation of nixon and his ministers in washington according to which the armed forces of the n.u.f.c. are not khmers but "s.v.n.n.f.l." and even "north vietnamese", while the lon nol regime should enjoy the unanimous support of the cambodians, of all social strata, all military and civilian circles, and in particular the khmer intellectuals and youths.

one such propaganda, one such lie of nixon and his government and of u.s. imperialism has been, alas, believed by certain governments and countries which call themselves friends of the khmer people.

but in this month of march, 1971, that is to say, after 12 months of observation, the american press and the western press themselves have finally come to see and made the world see that the reality about the n.u.f.c. on the one hand and the lon nol regime on the other is quite different from what the nixonites and their poisonous propaganda apparatus have alleged. with

regard to the people's army of the n.u.f.c. which is entirely khmer and which assumes the entire responsibility for military operations and sabotage in cambodia, permit me to cite two evidences for you, one emanating from the american agency u.p.i. and its correspondent in cambodia kate webb, who wrote on march 13, 1971: "intelligence sources say there are now hundreds of cambodian communist camps in central and western cambodia. the presence of many khmers rouges on battlefields in cambodia... shows the training has been very effective... all sabotage is carried out by cambodians ... the cambodian communists and sihanoukists are marshalling... (they) are mobile, moving, harassing, cutting roads, diverting supplies almost at will, following the classic guerrilla warfare pattern." the second evidence emanates from the agency of federal germany d.p.a. and its correspondent in the far east hans joachim bargmann, who wrote on march 15, 1971: "the... 'new people's army' beholden to prince sihanouk... is gaining supporters especially in the farming areas, a fact borne out by the fact that this army can go on fighting without north vietnamese support... it is further an undeniable fact that the sihanouk guerrilla groups are so strong today that they are virtually able to carry out acts of terrorism anywhere. the attacks on the phnom penh airport and cambodia's sole oil refinery at former sihanoukville confirm this clearly. there is already a 'second regime' under pro-sihanouk cambodians, in cambodia's provinces along the laotian border. to sum up the picture a year after the coup d'etat in phnom penh: one is justified in saying that the chances of lon nol remaining at the helm in cambodia have certainly not increased."

the americans and non-socialist westerners automatically call all the patriots of the third-world who dare to fight with arms in hand against u.s. imperialism "communists", but from the above-mentioned evidences people recognize very clearly that the truly khmer army of the n.u.f.c. is far from being a myth. this seems to me very important.

if i am not abusing your patience too much, i ask your permission to present you some other western and american evidences which show very clearly that even in phnom-penh, the so-called fief of the lon nol gang, neither the intellectuals, nor the students, nor even the officers of lon nol, when they still have a "grain" of patriotism in them, agree to submit themselves to the anti-popular and anti-national "republic" of phnom-penh.

(u.p.i.) march 16, 1971 -- "the (lon nol) cabinet secretariat told that march 18 would be declared a holiday in the city (but) no demonstrations would be held by students or even government officials. 'we are afraid of sabotage', the officials said...rightist university students...were apparently satisfied with the cabinet decision. the rightist groups said they feared royalist and left wing students might try to turn the demonstrations into anti-government protests. the students did not march... phnompenh citizens reported that security police made a series of snap house to house checks, one of the many security precautions taken... on the march 18th anniversary."

(a.p.) march 5, 1971 -- "the cambodian government, headed by sisowath sirik matak, has thwarted a bid by army officers to restore monarchy in cambodia... the informants said government undercover agents had moved secretly during the past four days and that at least one colonel had been taken into custody and up to a dozen other officers were being questioned. one or more generals may be implicated in the coup attempt."

the french journal "le monde" -- march 4, 1971 --

-- "the regime (of lon nol) can no longer succeed in establishing a certain degree of confidence. one of our readers, who has resided in cambodia for two years, informs us of some thoughts about the deterioration of the climate of phnom penh, particularly after the raid launched at the end of january against the airport of pochentong... the design of the airport was handed over by an engineer who had fled two days before. several officers were arrested... the week following the attack, five-well-known families disappeared. they were noted doctors, and some of them taught in the faculty. their departure has provided food for thought in the student circle: how can one who supported general lon nol abandon his fortune, his car and his villa to get to the other side? the government is shocked by these disappearances. four days after his disappearance, a dentist already spoke over the wire of the n.u.f.c. radio. about thirty of his friends or those who simply had relations with him were arrested. their houses were searched rigorously ... the headmaster of a college in the north of phnom penh disappeared. the headmaster was rallied (to the n.u.f.c.)... on the other hand, it becomes difficult to endure the police control with interrogation of the friends of suspects, the systematic search of the houses grouped in tens, the action of the military gendarme (the kind of shirkers from active service) arrested cyclists and pedestrians. the officers have completely ignored the national assembly which people hardly talk about any longer. the bourgeoisie who are its members are occupied with their business. the police chiefs confiscate the property of the opponents and extort the chinese and vietnamese nationals who remained there." in its issue of february 22, 1971 the journal "le monde" already revealed: "the recent departure from phnom penh of persons who are well-known among intellectual circles and who have ... joined the ranks of the national united front (n.u.f.c.) have set in motion a police operation, we learn from private source.

"searches are numerous and it is often impossible to obtain the least information about the arrested persons.

"during the first week of february, repression has especially befallen a certain number of intellectuals. it is pointed out to us that the lot of the following persons arouses the gravest anxiety miss sim chanya, aged 28, a master of arts and a radio announcer; miss chou vanthan, aged 27, a teacher from the chumpou vean secondary school; mr. and mme. kong sokun, professors of khmer language."

that is what nixon and his government have presented in their official statements as a "democratic and very popular regime enjoying the unanimous support of the 7 million khmers exclamation"

it is certain that such a regime, which is now being deserted by the best of its officers and civil elite and which is obliged to act severely against its past "followers" including young women, is doomed to die soon and to drag its master u.s. imperialism to death.

in this conviction and while reiterating my profound gratitude to the people's republic of china as well as to the other countries and governments which are common brothers or friends of the chinese and khmer peoples for their valuable support to the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., that is to say, to our people who are resolutely fighting for national salvation and the complete liberation of cambodia, i ask your permission for me to raise my glass and drink a toast with all my compatriots present here

to the health, happiness and longevity of his excellency most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his close comrade-in-arms his excellency respected vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of his excellency, respected and beloved premier chou en-lai,

to the health of your excellencies, all of you, ladies and gentlemen and esteemed friends who have honoured us by their presence at this magnificent celebration of the militant khmer-chinese unity and the militant unity of china, indochina and korea,

to the fraternal friendship and indestructible solidarity forever uniting the khmer and chinese peoples,

to the greatness of the people's republic of china and the prosperity of her talented and hospitable people, and

to the new and great successes of the people's republic of china in all fields of her national construction and national defence under the lofty and unique leadership of chairman mao!

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Militarists' Ambitions to Reoccupy China's Territory Taiwan Revealed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

the reactionary sato government of japan, while stepping up its collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, repeatedly made hostile statements against china recently and laid bare more clearly the mad ambitions of japanese militarism to reoccupy china's territory taiwan.

japanese prime minister eisaku sato stated sinisterly on march 4 that the japan-chiang treaty was signed in 1952 when japan knew quite well that chiang kai-shek was not in control of the chinese mainland. sato clamoured that so long as he is in office, he will not scrap the treaty.

he put it more bluntly on march 8 saying that the china question "cannot be solved on the one china principle".

on march 15, japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi raved that any future armed conflict between china and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang would be regarded as "an international conflict" and in that case, the conflict would lead to "the use of self-defence rights in a collective way", and "japan could not remain indifferent to it".

in making these statements, sato and his ilk admitted that even in the early 1950's, the japanese reactionaries had begun making preparations for reoccupying taiwan in future by signing the japan-chiang treaty. they cling to the treaty today precisely for the purpose of realizing the criminal aim of invading and occupying china's sacred territory taiwan.

sato's outcry that "the question cannot be solved on the one china principle" is a stark exposure of the japanese

reactionaries' obduracy to pursue the "two chinas" scheme. in the past ten years or more, the japanese reactionaries have always followed u.s. imperialism and colluded with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang in opposing china. they tried in every way to have the chiang kai-shek bandit gang remain in the united nations and racked their brains to obstruct the restoration to china of her lawful seat in the international organization. as china's international prestige rises daily, more and more countries are demanding the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the restoration to china of her lawful seat in the united nations. since their intrigue is going bankrupt, u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries have contrived the "one china, one taiwan" scheme in an attempt to slice taiwan off from china so as to reoccupy it one day.

to realize their criminal aim, sato and his ilk, while playing up the "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" schemes, are prepared to prevent by force the chinese people from liberating their own territory taiwan province. the allegations that the chinese people's liberation of taiwan may become "an international conflict", that sato, aichi and their company "could not remain indifferent to it", and that japan will use "self-defence rights in a collective way" are outrageous intervention in china's internal affairs. they completely revealed the ambitions of japanese militarism to invade china's taiwan by armed force in collusion with u.s. imperialism.

facts prove that the reoccupation of taiwan has become the purpose of the reactionary sato government's policy of hostility towards china and the accelerated revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is closely connected with this purpose.

the japanese kyodo news agency reported that shinsaku hogen, deputy vice-minister of the japanese foreign ministry, left for washington on march 15 to discuss the china question with u.s. officials. the series of anti-china clamours made by sato and aichi around hogen's departure for the united states showed that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are making new collaborations on the creation of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". however, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet. no intrigue against china can succeed. whoever dares to prevent the chinese people from liberating their sacred territory taiwan will be smashed to smithereens.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 19, 1971)

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, gave a film reception here on the evening of march 16.

present at the reception were: ratna bahadur bista, chief justice of nepal; ram hari sharma, chairman of the national panchayat; ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council; gehendra bahadur rajbhandari, minister of the royal palace, foreign, finance and general administration; shailendra kumar upadhyaya, minister of home, panchayat, land reform, information and broadcasting; nava raj subedi, minister of industry, commerce, public works, communication, transport, water and power; narendra kumar pradhan, minister of education, health, law and justice and all assistant ministers and other high ranking government officials.

also present at the reception were members of the royal special advisory committee: tulsi giri, kirti nidhi bista, biswa bandhu thapa.

two documentary films "hungchi canal" and the "yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Nepalese National Panchayat Leaves Kathmandu for China

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 19, 1971)

at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, a delegation of the nepalese national panchayat led by ram hari sharma, chairman of the national panchayat left here yesterday for china on a friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by gehendra bahadur rajbhandari, minister of the royal palace, foreign, finance and general administration; giri prasad budhathoki, minister of defence, forest, agriculture and food; shailendra kumar upadhyaya, minister of home, panchayat, land reform, information and broadcasting and all other assistant ministers.

present also were surya bahadur thapa and kirti nidhi bista, members of the royal special advisory committee; hari bahadur thapa, vice-chairman of the national panchayat and other members of the panchayat.

chinese ambassador wang tse and other officials of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport.

on march 17, chinese ambassador wang tse gave a luncheon in honour of the nepalese delegation.

chairman ram hari sharma and all other members of the delegation attended.

present also were narendra kumar pradhan, minister of education, health, law and justice; biswa bandhu thapa, member of the royal special advisory committee; hari bahadur thapa, vice-chairman of the national panchayat; and other members of the national panchayat.

poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; and bhuban lal pradhan, chairman of the nepal-china cultural association, also attended.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the luncheon.

the nepal-china friendship association gave a farewell reception for the delegation on march 16.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Rally Commemorates "Day of All-Vietnam Struggle against US Aggression"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

full of revolutionary feelings, 3,000 revolutionary people in china's capital held a ceremonial rally here today in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression". the rally was sponsored jointly by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the china-viet nam friendship association.

attending the rally were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, attended.

a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and great, militant unity between the people of china and viet nam prevailed through the rally. side by side on the rostrum hung the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and the people's republic of china. the revolutionary people present shouted slogans, hailing the constant growth of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam and expressing the chinese people's firm determination to give all-out support and assistance to the people of viet nam and the rest of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the band played the official song of

the republic of south viet nam and the national anthems of the democratic republic of viet nam and the people's republic of china. comrade chiu hui-tso and ambassador ngo thuyen spoke amid warm applause.

on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, comrade chiu hui-tso in his speech paid militant salute to all the vietnamese people fighting courageously at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression. he warmly praised the vietnamese people for holding high the great banner of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of "march 19" and winning great victories in the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. he said: the chinese people are filled with admiration for the vietnamese people's revolutionary determination to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressor gangsters.

comrade chiu hui-tso said: the great leader chairman mao teaches us that if anyone among us should say that we should not help the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, that will be betrayal, betrayal of the revolution. always bearing in mind this great teaching of chairman mao's, the chinese communist party, the chinese government, people and people's liberation army will fulfil their internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to drive the u.s. aggressors out of indochina thoroughly, wholly and completely.

the rally burst into stormy applause when ambassador ngo thuyen said in his speech at the rally that ambassador nguyen van quang and he were conveying to the fraternal people of the capital and the rest of china the warmest salute of militant unity from the vietnamese people who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression and winning successive victories. he said: the brilliant "march 19" is a historic "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression" for the vietnamese nation. for a quarter of a century, the vietnamese people have waged ceaseless struggles against the u.s. imperialist intervention and aggression and won brilliant victories.

the ambassador said: the vietnamese people are determined to carry out president ho chi minh's sacred will, persevere in and vigorously step up the war of resistance with the firm resolve to fight and win. they will fight until all the u.s. troops are withdrawn and the puppet troops and puppet regime collapse, and they will liberate the south, defend the north and then peacefully reunify the fatherland. they will fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of laos and cambodia and resolutely drive u.s. imperialism out of the indochinese peninsula.

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also present at the rally were: le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; wife of counsellor bui tan linh; le quang tuong, commercial counsellor; colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and his wife; and other members of the d.r.v.n. embassy; tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, and other embassy members; and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

also present were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including keng piao, su yu, fang yi, yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin,

pai hsiang-kuo, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, chen ten-ho, wang kuo-chuan, feng yung-shun, chang chien-kun, pan yen, chung hui-kun, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, jen yun-chung, mao pao-chung, chen chieh and sung chen-hsien.

the rally ended amid the strains of "the internationale". it was followed by the showing of the documentary films "we pledge to be powerful backing for the three indochinese peoples" and "welcome to south vietnamese comrades-in-arms".

Comrade Chiu Hui-tso's Speech at Rally of People of Chinese Capital Commemorating 21st Anniversary of "Day of All-Vietnam Struggle Against US Aggression"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech delivered here today by chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, at the rally of the people of the chinese capital commemorating the 21st anniversary of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression":

respected comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

comrades,

today is the 21st anniversary of "the day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression". it is with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm that we people of the capital are holding this grand rally to commemorate, together with our vietnamese comrades-in-arms, this brilliant anniversary. first of all, allow me, on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, to pay militant salute to all the vietnamese people fighting courageously in the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression exclamation

twentyone years ago today, the heroic vietnamese people, fearing no violence, staunch and unyielding, waged a valiant struggle against u.s. imperialism which supported the french colonialists in their aggression against viet nam, courageously defeated the wanton provocations by this huge monster and won the first major victory against u.s. imperialist aggression. this turned a new page in the history of the anti-u.s. struggle of the vietnamese people.

in the past 21 years, the heroic vietnamese people have held high the great banner of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of "march 19" and waged protracted and unyielding struggles against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. to attain its criminal aim of forcibly occupying viet nam and indochina, u.s. imperialism has in the past decade or so staked hundreds of billions of u.s. dollars, dispatched over 600,000 u.s. aggressor troops and vassal troops, used all kinds of lethal weapons except atom

bombs and played all kinds of counter-revolutionary tricks in its most barbarous war of aggression against the vietnamese people. under the most difficult conditions, the heroic vietnamese people have brought into full play the matchless power of people's war, frustrated u.s. imperialists' aggressive plots one by one and won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

under the correct leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the heroic people in south viet nam are displaying peerless indomitable fighting spirit and remarkable revolutionary perseverance in overcoming all difficulties along the road of advance, and marching forward from victory to victory in their valiant struggle to crush nixon government's scheme of "vietnamizing" its war of aggression against viet nam. in resolute response to the fighting call of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the heroic people in north viet nam, "with hammer in one hand and rifle in the other" and "with plough in one hand and rifle in the other", are giving all-out support to their compatriots in the south while carrying out socialist construction, and are ready at all times to defeat any military adventure by u.s. imperialism.

the victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation vividly prove to the world that although u.s. imperialism is armed to the teeth, it is merely a paper tiger and its strength is not to be afraid of. they prove that the people of a small country can gradually grow strong, turn weakness into strength and ultimately triumph over the enemy, if only they unite and persist in people's war, and constantly sum up the experience of their struggle. the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a brilliant example of our era that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

the chinese people are elated and inspired by the great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and are filled with admiration for the vietnamese people's revolutionary "firm resolve to fight and win" against the u.s. aggressor gangsters. the chinese people learn from and salute the fraternal vietnamese people exclamation

the present revolutionary situation in indochina is getting better and better. under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia are closely united, supporting each other, fighting shoulder to shoulder and are dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs on all battlefields. fighting courageously in coordination, the heroic south vietnamese armymen and people in the southern part of south viet nam and the patriotic cambodian armymen and people in the northeastern part of cambodia inflicted heavy casaulties on the u.s. aggressor troops and their puppet troops, throwing the enemies into a desperate predicament. in close coordination, the heroic south vietnamese armymen and people in the northern part of south viet nam and the patriotic laotian armymen and people in the southern part of laos launched a pincers movement. in over one month, they scored brilliant victories by wiping out nearly 10,000 enemy troops and shot down or damaged nearly 400 enemy planes. the great victories of the three indochinese peoples demonstrate

the invincible strength of the 50 million indochinese people united in struggle. this heightened the morale of the people of the world and deflated the arrogance of u.s. imperialism. we extend our warmest congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese people and the people of other indochinese countries on their brilliant victories.

comrades,

in the protracted struggle against imperialism, and particularly in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, the people of china and viet nam have gone through thick and thin together and shared weal and woe, and established a profound revolutionary friendship. just as president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, said: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." recently, the chinese party and government delegation led by premier chou en-lai paid a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam and held important talks with leading comrades of the vietnamese party and government. a joint communique was issued. the visit was a success. this has far-reaching significance in further developing the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam, and in stepping up the common struggle waged by the people of china and viet nam and other indochinese countries against u.s. imperialist aggression.

our great leader chairman mao teaches us: if anyone among us should say that we should not help the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, that will be betrayal, betrayal of the revolution. bearing in mind for ever this great teaching of chairman mao's, the chinese communist party, the chinese government, people and people's liberation army will fulfill their internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to drive the u.s. aggressors out of indochina thoroughly, wholly and completely.

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

the vietnamese people are sure to win, the three peoples of indochina are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen's Speech at Rally of People of Chinese Capital Commemorating 21st Anniversary of "Day of All-Vietnam Struggle against US Aggression"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech delivered here today by ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, at the rally of the people of the chinese capital commemorating the 21st anniversary of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression":

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected comrade yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

respected comrade chiu hui-tso, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army,

respected comrade kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

respected comrade wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

respected comrade wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association,

dear comrades,

first of all, on behalf of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam and the embassy of the republic of south viet nam, i express heartfelt gratitude to the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the china-viet nam friendship association for holding such a grand rally in commemoration of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression", and for allowing me to speak to the people of peking, the capital. ambassador nguyen van quang and i convey to the comrades here and, through you, to the fraternal people of the capital and the rest of china the warmest salute of militant unity from the vietnamese people who are fighting at the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression and winning successive victories exclamation

we are deeply moved by the heart-warming speech just made by comrade chiu hui-tso at this rally filled with the spirit of struggle against u.s. aggression. what you have said fully manifests the friendship between brothers and comrades, and expresses the profound feelings of friendship of the fraternal people of peking, the capital, and the rest of china and their determination to give all-out support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory. once these splendid words of yours reach the front, they will surely bring tremendous encouragement to our compatriots and fighters who are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy, and add to their strength. i express heartfelt gratitude to you exclamation

dear comrades,

u.s. imperialism had long hatched its plot of aggression against indochina. after the japanese fascist troops surrendered to the allied countries, u.s. imperialism plotted to use the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to subvert the government of the democratic republic of viet nam while it was supporting chiang kai-shek's kuomintang reactionaries in opposing the communist party of china and the chinese revolution. when this subversive scheme failed, u.s. imperialism supported the french colonialist aggressors in waging the war of aggression in indochina. when the french colonialist talons of aggression were smashed by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, u.s. imperialism extended its talons of aggression still deeper into indochina. after u.s. imperialism was defeated on the korean battlefield by the korean and chinese armymen and people, it became even more frenzied in supporting the french colonialists to expand and prolong the war in indochina.

the great victory scored by the vietnamese armymen and people in the dien bien phu battle led to the conclusion of the 1954 geneva agreements on the question of viet nam, which recognize the sovereignty, independence, unification and territorial integrity of viet nam. the french colonialists were defeated and u.s. imperialism itself directly intruded into south viet nam. it kicked out the french colonialists, fostered the ngo dinh diem fascist dictatorial regime and used it as a tool to carry out its scheme of turning south viet nam into a u.s. neo-colony and military base serving as a springboard for attacking north viet nam and the socialist camp, and holding back the development of the national liberation movement. after the bankruptcy of its policy of using u.s. dollars and the puppet regime of its henchmen to deceive, suppress and enslave the south vietnamese people, u.s. imperialism unleashed "special war" and "local war" in 1963 against the south vietnamese people, and at the same time waged a destructive war with its airforce and navy against the democratic republic of viet nam. after one scheme went bankrupt, u.s. imperialism hatched another, a more barbarous and ferocious one. the course of u.s. imperialist aggression against viet nam constitutes the most cruel and barbarous war of aggression of the present era. in this war of aggression, the u.s. gangsters have committed heinous crimes against the vietnamese people. the numerous crimes committed by the u.s. gangsters in both south and north viet nam are unforgivable. the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam has constantly been subjected to the widest and strongest condemnation by progressive mankind, including the progressive people of the u.s.

in a quarter of a century since the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam, the vietnamese people have waged one struggle after another against u.s. imperialist intervention and aggression. the first tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism broke out in saigon on march 19, 1950. defying the french colonialist suppression, more than 500,000 saigon-cholon people led by lawyer nguyen huu tho poured into the streets in demonstration on that day. the people held high the yellow-starred red flags and shouted "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "u.s. imperialists, get out exclamation" u.s. imperialism was forced to withdraw its warships and planes which had been sent in the day before for a show of strength to boost the morale of the french colonialists. the glorious "march 19" has since become the historic "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression" of the vietnamese nation.

by smashing the u.s. aggressors' plots of aggression one after another, the vietnamese people have added brilliant new chapters to their own nation's history of anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle. the vietnamese people have withstood the most severe tests and are advancing with increasing vigour and determination. every time the u.s. aggressors made a war "escalation", they met with a more ignominious defeat. in the spring of 1968, the general offensive and the simultaneous storm struggle waged by the south vietnamese people and the people's armed forces landed the u.s. and the puppet regime in an impasse and a state of passivity. the johnson regime had to admit that the failure was a strategic one, and could not but stop unconditionally all its bombing and raiding of the territory of the democratic republic of viet nam. the u.s. government was compelled to take part in the paris quadripartite conference to find measures to slove the viet nam question politically.

nixon had assumed presidency by trumpeting deceitfully that he was "bringing about peace" in viet nam. but with aggression and belticosity as its incorrigible nature, the nixon administration is extremely obdurate. though defeat is very apparent, it is still making vain attempts to win and trying to occupy south viet nam and turn it into a new-type colony and military base of the u.s. so as to pose a threat to the democratic republic of viet nam. it has been advertising the "nixon doctrine" and pursuing a plan of "vietnamization" of the war, alleging that it is "withdrawing" u.s. troops and "ending the war" and so on, but in fact it has been using vietnamese to do the fighting for the u.s. troops in an attempt to expand and prolong the war. carrying out a "pacification" plan, it has resorted to the most atrocious and inhuman means in a vain attempt to consolidate and expand the areas under its control. it has carried out "merging of villages", pressganged the able-bodied and suppressed and exploited the people in an attempt to speedily reinforce the puppet troops and consolidate the puppet regime. but all this will only arouse the hatred of the south vietnamese people for u.s. imperialism, and enhance their determination to fight u.s. imperialism. in cities in south viet nam, the struggles against the thieu-ky-khiem clique are developing more vigorously than ever before. the saigon puppet regime has fallen deeper and deeper into a dilemma, being unprecedentedly moribund and incompetent. the puppet and u.s. troops have been given continuous heavy blows by the increasingly powerful south vietnamese people's liberation armed force. the nixon administration blatantly dispatched troops to invade cambodia and recently dispatched u.s. and saigon puppet troops to invade southern areas of laos. this by no means shows that it is powerful, on the contrary, it proves the failure of the plan to "vietnamize" the war in south viet nam. it also proves that it is faced with difficulties in indochina, in the united states as well as in the whole world. the victories won by the peoples and the people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam, cambodia and laos, particularly the great victories scored recently along highway 9 and in lower laos, have dealt very heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. the u.s. aggressors are bound to get bogged down the quagmire more deeply and their defeat will be more disastrous as they go down the road of "nixon doctrine". they would suffer utter defeat if they are bent on their way and continue to expand the war. holding high the banner of militant unity of the summit conference of indochinese peoples, the vietnamese people, together with the fraternal people of laos and cambodia, are determined to drive all the u.s. aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula.

comrades and friends,

the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the vietnamese people both in the south and in the north under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the south viet nam national front for liberation has always enjoyed an increasingly extensive sympathy and vigorous support from the peace-loving progressive people in the world including the u.s. progressive people. on march 19 every year, our friends on the five continents express their unity with the vietnamese people through various forms of struggle.

recently the u.s. aggressors have frenziedly stepped up and expanded their war of aggression in indochina by dispatching tens of thousands of u.s. troops and saigon puppet troops to invade southern laos in collusion with the laotian rightist forces and thai mercenaries. they carried out several "mopping up operations" along highway 9 to barbarously slaughter the south vietnamese people. they amassed large numbers of u.s. and saigon puppet troops in areas close to the 17th parallel, dispatched many warships of the 7th fleet into the bac bo gulf and deployed large numbers of planes and warships to bomb and raid the democratic republic of viet nam and sent additional saigon puppet troops to invade cambodia. at the same time, the nixon administration resorted to truculent war threat, clamouring that it would make unlimited use of u.s. air power to carry out fresh war adventures against the democratic republic of viet nam. in face of this situation, the governments and peoples of various socialist countries, the governments and peoples of many asian, african and latin american countries, and many peace-loving and justice-upholding international organizations, political and journalist circles in the world including those in the u.s.a. strongly denounce such frantic war schemes and acts of u.s. imperialism and demand that the nixon administration promptly withdraw all u.s. troops from the indochinese countries, end its war of aggression against these countries and let the people of the indochinese countries settle their own internal affairs. the vietnamese people express warm thanks to the people of the fraternal socialist countries, the people of various countries in asia, africa and latin america and the peace-loving and progressive people in the world for such tremendous and valuable support exclamation

viet nam and china are neighbouring fraternal socialist countries adjoined by mountains and rivers. the great friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese people, cultivated personally by president ho and chairman mao and consolidated by our two parties on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been constantly strengthened and developed. in their cause of revolutionary struggle, particularly in their present war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people have always received resolute and powerful support and tremendous and effective assistance from the fraternal chinese people. in response to the call of chairman mao in his statement of may 20, 1970, to the statement of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china on december 13, 1970 and to the statement of the government of the people's republic of china on february 12, 1971, the chinese people working in industrial and mining enterprises, in people's communes and transport departments and on other fronts and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army have displayed the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and resolved to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in defeating the u.s. aggressors. at a time when u.s. imperialism is frenziedly

intensifying and expanding the war in indochina, the chinese party and government delegation led by premier chou en-lai paid a friendly visit to viet nam, bringing to the vietnamese people the profound friendship, enthusiastic encouragement and powerful and resolute support of the 700 million fraternal chinese people. the joint communique of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china demonstrates the steel-like determination of our two parties, two governments and two peoples to strengthen their militant unity and defeat any new scheme and act of aggression by the u.s. aggressors. this is a major political event of great significance. it is a tremendous inspiration to the vietnamese people who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal laotian and cambodian people on the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism, and has increased their strength. it has filled the friends on the five continents with inspiration and joy and dealt telling blows at u.s. imperialism in its acts of intensifying and expanding the war in indochina.

i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express the sincere and profound gratitude of the vietnamese people and all the people's armed forces to the beloved chairman mao, the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people exclamation

i wish the fraternal chinese people and the people of peking still greater and more brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in fulfilling the fourth five-year-plan for the development of the national economy.

for the sacred cause of national liberation and fulfilment of our lofty duties in supporting all the nations and people of all the countries fighting against u.s. imperialism, the vietnamese people are determined to carry out president ho chi minh's sacred will, persevere in and vigorously step up the war of resistance with the firm resolve to fight and win. they will fight until all the u.s. troops are withdrawn and the puppet troops and the puppet regime collapse, and liberate the south, defend the north and then peacefully reunify the fatherland. they will fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of laos and cambodia and resolutely drive u.s. imperialism out of the indochinese peninsula.

u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation

the people of the indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation

the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese people are evergreen exclamation

DRVN Ambassador and Counseller of RSVN Embassy Give Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, gave a press conference here today, commemorating the 21st anniversary of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression". chinese and foreign journalists were present.

at the press conference, ambassador ngo thuyen gave an account of how the vietnamese people, in the person of the saigon-cholon townsfolk, rose up 21 years ago today to oppose the u.s. imperialists' aggressive designs and intervention and won brilliant victories in their first tit for tat struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the ambassador said: for almost a quarter of a century, the vietnamese people had given full play to the spirit of determination to fight and to win victory, the spirit of march 19, and had defeated one form of war after another unleashed by u.s. imperialism, placing the u.s. imperialists in a predicament and throwing them into the mire of debacle.

the ambassador recounted the series of great victories won by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, giving special emphasis on the inspiring and brilliant victories won recently along highway 9 by the armymen and people of south viet nam and laos coordinating closely with each other.

the ambassador said: despite their ignominious defeats, the u.s. imperialists remained obstinate and cunning. our vietnamese people, on the basis of their victories, determined to fulfil the historic will of president ho chi minh and resolved to fight and win victory, will persist in and step up their resistance to crush completely the u.s. aggressors, liberate the south, defend the north, proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal laotian and cambodian peoples, they will drive the u.s. imperialists out of the indochinese peninsula, thus contributing to the safeguarding of asian and world peace.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and State Leaders Most Warmly Greet China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 19, 1971)

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n. government, today sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades:

at the news of china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite, we, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam, extend the warmest congratulations to you comrades.

the successful launching of the afore-said satellite is another brilliant achievement recorded by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung in the development of china's space science and technology as well as in her socialist construction, thus making a valuable contribution to science and technology in service of the progressive mankind.

the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at this glorious achievement of the brotherly chinese people and sincerely wish them new and still greater successes in the socialist construction in china as a whole.

please convey to the chinese workers, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, chinese scientists and technicians our warm congratulations.

ton duc thang,
president of the democratic republic of viet nam

le duan,
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party

truong chinn,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national assembly of the democratic
republic of viet nam

pham van dong,
premier of the government of the
democratic republic of viet nam

march 19, 1971

hanoi

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party, Government Leaders Greet China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 19, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic, sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message extends the warmest congratulations on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the message reads:

peking

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

comrade lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

dear comrades,

on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and the government of the socialist republic of romania, the entire romanian people and in our own names, we extend the warmest congratulations to you, to the chinese workers, scientists, technicians and all the chinese working people on the successful launching by the people's republic of china of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. we wish on this occasion too the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people fresh successes in the work of socialist construction in the homeland, of the development of science and technology, of exploring outerspace, in the

interests of strengthening the forces of socialism and of the cause of progress and peace in the world.

nicolae ceausescu
general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic

ion gheorghe maurer
chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic

Romanian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1971)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and a romanian government delegation he is leading arrived here this afternoon by special plane. they are making a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: ion avram, minister of machine-building industry; stefan constantinescu, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; mircea badica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade; iordache ionescu, counsellor of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation; iosif pop, director of the head bureau under the ministry of machine-building industry; viorel vlad, bureau director of the ministry of foreign trade; emil anghel, specialist of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation; sandu segal, director of the technical bureau under the ministry of machine-building industry; minai bora, deputy director of the state enterprise for foreign trade (industrial import); and dumitru diaconescu, counsellor of the ministry of foreign trade.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished romanian guests were: comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned including comrades keng piao, jen yun-chung, mao pao-chung, chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chen mao, li shui-ching, shen hung, li pen-hai, yang tien-kuei, yang wei-chun, chang chen-chiang, ting hsi-lin, wang wen-lin and ting kuo-yu.

the national flags of china and romania fluttered on peking airport today. several thousands of the revolutionary masses warmly welcomed the romanian government delegation, holding high huge streamers inscribed "we firmly support the romanian people in their just struggle to maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

when gheorghe radulescu and other distinguished romanian guests stepped down the plane, the airport was astir with the beating of drums and gongs and cheering. a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and romania prevailed. comrades li hsien-nien, chiu hui-tso and other comrades walked forward to cordially shake hands with and embraced comrade gheorghe radulescu and other comrades. the romanian guests then walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. waving miniature national flags of china and romania, the crowds repeatedly shouted: "salute to the fraternal romanian people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and romania exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" vigorous revolutionary young people waved bouquets and coloured ribbons and performed "the waist drum dance" and "dance of great unity" to the strains of "we are marching on a great road". comrade radulescu waved repeatedly to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

comrade li tien-ching, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and comrade aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, who went specially to kwangchow to welcome the romanian government delegation, arrived in peking by the same plane.

also present at the airport were wife of ambassador aurel duma, diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy, dumbrava, leader of the visiting complete-sets-of-equipment delegation of the romanian ministry of machine-building industry, and other romanian guests.

the romanian government delegation led by comrade gheorghe radulescu arrived in kwangchow by train from shumchun on the afternoon of march 18. warmly welcoming the delegation at the railway station were kung shih-chuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; huang jung-hai, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and more than one thousand revolutionary people in the city.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the same evening in honour of all members of the delegation.

in the afternoon of march 18, comrade gheorghe radulescu and other distinguished romanian guests, accompanied by comrades chen yu and chiao lin-yi, visited the historic site of the national institute of peasant movement run by chairman mao and had a tour in the city.

when comrade radulescu and the romanian government delegation he is leading left kwangchow for peking by special plane this morning, they were seen off at the airport by kung shih-chuan, chen yu, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi and other comrades.

Romanian Women's Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Japan for World Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

the romanian women's table tennis team led by danet sever, secretary-general of the romanian table tennis association, left peking for japan by air today to participate in the 31st world table tennis championships.

present at the airport to see the team off were tsou po-hsien, secretary-general of the chinese table tennis association; li ting-chuan, leading member of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese table tennis players.

octavian gavris, first secretary of the romanian embassy in china, was also present.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Link Up Conscientious Reading with Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation

- the three-support and two-military personnel of a certain unit of the Peking Military Region of the PLA employ Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons in launching revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and in increasing the willingness to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 19, 1971)

The Party committee of a certain unit of the Peking Military Region of the PLA, in accordance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "Only with comparison could differences be told" has actively instructed the three-support and two-military personnel to link up conscientious reading with the penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, so that in the struggle for criticizing and repudiating the bourgeoisie and revisionism, it could deeply comprehend the spiritual essence of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, strengthen the ability to tell the difference between true and false Marxism, effectively raise the willingness of the three-support two military personnel in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and enable three-support and two-military work to be carried out better still.

Their principal methods are:

1. By studying one concept of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticizing and repudiating one fallacy of counter-revolutionary revisionism, using Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons to gain a clear knowledge of the reactionary essence of the fallacy of counter-revolutionary revisionism and to heighten the power of discrimination through criticism and repudiation.

In studying this great teaching of Chairman Mao, "The dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge places practice in the primary position, holding that human knowledge can in no way be separated from practice," the support-the-Left personnel of Lulung hsien fiercely criticized such an idealistic reactionary fallacy as "the brain produces ideas," investigated and studied "It is behind time" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, deepened the knowledge of the standpoint that practice was of primary importance, consciously went more deeply into the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and in the practice to constantly sum up the experience and inspire the three-support and two-military work.

2. To study over again the basic standpoint of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize repeatedly the fallacies of counter-revolutionary revisionism. After each study session a new harvest is reaped, and after each criticism a new advance is made, so that step by step Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could be studied well and work could be carried out consciously in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

Since last year, the personnel carrying out support-the-Left work in Ch'angli hsien, in view of the problems of guarding against arrogance and complacency, have carried out centralized study and criticism thrice. They studied over Chairman Mao's teachings of remaining modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness as well as the standpoint of "the masses are the real heroes," repeatedly criticized and repudiated the "masses are backward" theory disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i, thereby enabling everybody to understand more and more deeply that whether to remain modest and prudent and trust and rely on the masses, or to be arrogant and complacent and carried out what one thought was right, was a struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlooks. As a result, they more consciously learn from the masses humbly, consult with them on problems encountered and forever remain their pupils.

3. To conscientiously carry out reading in the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, take rich political nourishment from mass struggle, deepen the knowledge of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and heighten consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Tientsin Chemical Works decided to make an extension on the works building. On the basis of the requirement of the past, it would need a capital outlay of more than 400,000 yuan and 30 tons of steel. After investigation by the support-the-Left personnel and members of the revolutionary committee of this works, the amount of capital outlay was reduced to 200,000 yuan and the amount of steel brought down to 20 tons. They thought that it was in keeping with Chairman Mao's policy of running enterprises on thrift. Later, the broad masses of revolutionary people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running enterprises, suggested not to take any funds from the state, but by making use of waste material, to build the extension through self-reliance.

On the basis of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the support-the-Left personnel and members of the revolutionary committee by further studying Chairman Mao's teaching of "Running factories on thrift," "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," were deeply educated and supported the correct idea of the masses. The result was, the workers took only 27 days to complete the extension of the works, and it was put into production on schedule.

The support-the-Left personnel said with conviction "Separated from the practice of the struggle of the masses, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could not be comprehended and implemented well. Only by reading conscientiously with problems in mind in the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation shall we be able to truly recognize which is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and which is Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and the will to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be constantly heightened.

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ENGINEERING CORPS

Giving Prominence to Politics Clarifies the Orientation and On-the-Spot Designing Tempers the Red Heart

by

No. 1 Group of a certain Engineer Corps Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 17, 1971)

Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics

In 1970 we were assigned the task of designing a certain construction project. As we were short of time and the task was important we had to survey, design and begin construction at the same time. At that time the construction groups quickly began their preparation for construction with a firm determination in their hearts to defend Chairman Mao. However, our blueprints were not yet ready. As we were short of time and the task was important everybody felt a great pressure and many comrades were afraid that we had too few people and our hands were too new and too unskilled to accomplish the task on time.

Faced with this situation we held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class first to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching and Vice Chairman Lin's related instructions and energetically repudiate counter-revolutionary revisionist element Lo Jui-ch'ing's reactionary preposterous theory "one becomes bold when one becomes skillful." Proceeding from overcoming "fear," a heated discussion was conducted on the question of what should we depend upon for the accomplishment of a mission.

This discussion made everybody realize: For the accomplishment of a mission we depend first of all upon people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. "Fear" is actually a lack of faith in the human factor and an indication that the remnant poison of "technology first" still has not been eliminated thoroughly. Thus everybody decided resolutely to use politics to command work under the condition of shortage of time and personnel and urgency of mission and to develop the human factor fully. In this way we overcame difficulties and accomplished the designing.

One of the comrades who took part in design work for the first time felt that his technical knowledge was not up to par and therefore should learn some technical knowledge from old comrades first before formally taking part in design work. However, since we were short of hands he had to assume responsibility of designing a special project. He was thus afraid that he could not manage it and wanted to back out.

However, through studies he realized: It is true that basic technical knowledge must be mastered, but the first thing to do is to master basic ideology. The only way to have a correct orientation in technical work and develop one's role effectively is to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm one's mind and give full play to the human factor.

After understanding was elevated he replaced "fear" with "courage," humbly learned from old comrades, asked them whenever he did not understand something and corrected himself whenever he made a mistake. After repeated changes he not only completed his own design relatively well but also helped other comrades to do a good job in their designs.

The comrades' elevation of their consciousness in giving prominence to proletarian politics and clarification of their firm and correct political orientation furnished their work with wisdom, and ways and means. As a result, they were able to overcome the difficulties, no matter how great they were.

When we were short of personnel and time we followed Chairman Mao's teaching and concentrated our strength to fight battles of annihilation. During the day we took our drafting paper along to the hills to survey together with comrades of employing units and construction units. In the evening we returned and began to work out plans together. After a few days of concerted cooperation they finally completed their design and drafted blueprints urgently needed for construction work. The comrades said with a profound understanding: "In the past we depended on time and the pen to accomplish our missions; in this way, we suffered much because of the giving of prominence to technology. Now we study the "Resolution" and grasp ideology; in this way we enjoy the fruits of giving prominence to politics, our eyes become bright and we become enthusiastic."

Keeping the Over-all Revolutionary Situation in Mind

In the course of designing, by using repeated study of Chairman Mao's army-building thought we made everybody understand more clearly the relation between politics and work and strengthened everybody's sense of political responsibility in devoting themselves to designing for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and supporting world revolution.

In order to devote ourselves to designing we must use the viewpoint of war preparation for observing everything, examining everything and implementing everything. Once after we completed the design for the construction of a certain project we discovered a new situation during a digging operation: If digging was continued according to the original design a large amount of cement would be needed and, on top of that, the quality of construction would also be unfavorably affected.

Under such circumstances we followed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disasters and do everything for the people," and actively proposed to the employing unit and construction unit to make a new design. In the meantime we also made a careful survey with the construction unit on the topographic features and the quality of rocks dug out and modified positions on the original design. Since the comrades had the idea of designing for the sake of preparation for war in their minds, they worried about neither the difficulty in modifying the design nor the efforts involved in re-drafting. In this way the six comrades again worked hard for some two weeks and finally accomplished their mission victoriously.

When we devote ourselves to designing we must also make the construction work as convenient as possible so long as we can satisfy the requirements of the project. At the preliminary stage of the designing of a certain project, steel bars were designed to be closely spaced according to past rules. Although comrades responsible for construction work did not mind the strenuous work and tried their best to overcome the difficulties in ramming the concrete, it was difficult to insure the quality of the project under such circumstances.

Upon seeing this, we were much ashamed of ourselves and realized that every stroke on our designs, no matter how small, reflected our feeling toward the workers, peasants and soldiers and affected the quality of the project. So, in order to facilitate construction and insure the quality of the project, the comrades made repeated studies and calculations to solve this question. Finally we succeeded in reducing the physical exertion of the construction comrades and insured the quality of the project.

To devote ourselves to designing we must resolutely implement the guidelines of the state for designing. Whether we can produce an economical, rational and useful design is an important question concerning the line of designing we carry out. Once we were told to go to a certain construction site to help another unit modify its proposed design. During the course of modification we discovered that certain requirements put forward by the employing unit were too high. Therefore, in view of the existing topographic features, there were many contradictions in the original design and a great deal of waste would ensue. What should we do then? Were we to revise the original design or were we to have it re-designed? Were we to save trouble by using existing drawings of other projects or were we to make another design according to the actual topographic features?

After a conscientious study of the guideline on construction design, the comrades realized that diligence, frugality and economy were one of the fundamental principles of the socialist economy, a long-term guideline for socialist construction, and a requirement by the Chinese revolution and for the support of world revolution. So the comrades indicated resolutely: We must re-design the project.

Thus everybody conducted a conscientious study of the original design. We braved rain during the day to survey the construction site. Covering the drafting paper with raincoats we sketched the topographic features stroke by stroke. In the evening we returned to engage in designing for several consecutive nights. In order to develop the wisdom of the masses fully, we broke the old custom of "civil engineering staff engage themselves in designing while equipment experts watch idly by the side" and everybody came to take part in designing. Finally the new approved design saved large amounts of cement and steel materials for the state as well as reduced the amount of earth to be dug.

Striving To Remold the World Outlook

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Change of world outlook is a fundamental change." Practice made us realize that the only way to carry out

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously and follow the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics resolutely was to grasp the change of world outlook energetically.

In the past, as a result of poisoning by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education, some of our comrades had the idea of longing for enjoyment, taking things easy, and hating dirty and strenuous work. Once a comrade who went down to work in a construction site for the first time saw many dangerous rocks there and was afraid of getting hurt. So he went to places without such danger to work with the fighters. As a result, he was even praised by the fighters. But after listening to the fighters' words he felt very bad about it and developed a violent ideological struggle in his mind.

He thought: How could the fighters who struggled at construction sites all year round "fear neither hardship nor death"? It was because they had a red heart of engaging in construction for the sake of defending Chairman Mao. So this comrade repeatedly studied the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's teaching of "Fearing neither hardship nor death" with his own living ideas in mind, energetically repudiated renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of survival," further elevated his understanding, and decided to learn from the fighters their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death when performing manual labor.

From then on he actively volunteered to work at most dangerous places in the construction site to temper himself. One day when a test was conducted to find out the effects of excavation explosions on building structures on the ground, he volunteered to stay in a building relatively near the explosion to experience the vibration. He said with a profound understanding: "Workers, peasants and soldiers are good examples for us in the remolding of world outlook and the construction site is the best classroom for the remolding of world outlook. The only way to overcome the idea of fearing hardship and death and promote ideological revolutionization is to follow the fighters' examples."

In the course of carrying out on-the-spot designing we followed Chairman Mao's great teaching on the receiving of re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and penetrated deep into the construction sites to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers respectfully and humbly. This speeded up the remolding of our world outlook and heightened our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Once a comrade designed a structure which used many steel bars and the master-worker could not read the blueprint clearly. So this comrade immediately took the blueprint back and had it enlarged, using various different colors to indicate different steel bars. This act of his was highly praised by the master-workers.

From the practice of on-the-spot designing we realized profoundly: "Intellectual elements will be unable to achieve anything if they do not combine themselves with the workers and peasants." To receive re-education from

workers, peasants and soldiers and to follow the road of combination with workers, peasants and soldiers is the fundamental road of intellectual elements to remold their world outlook. We must follow this road resolutely before we can temper a red heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao in the three great revolutionary practices, cultivate the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, overcome the bad working style of divorcement of theory from practice, truly move our standpoint and feeling to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and promote ideological revolution incessantly.

From now on we have decided to strive harder to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, actively respond to the great call issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, study and apply well Chairman Mao's philosophic thought in the three great revolutionary practices, humbly receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, thoroughly remold our world outlook, incessantly heighten our consciousness in line struggle and advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line heroically.

* * *

COAL INDUSTRY

Blazing a Trail by Virtue of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- experience of building coal mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results in Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 17, 1971)

In the first year of the great 1970's, happy news has been reported time and again from the coal mining front in Hunan. Taking class struggle and the line struggle as the key link, the broad masses of coal pit builders carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," contributing their share toward changing the situation of transporting coal from the north. Integrating revolutionary vigor with scientific spirit, they have created the advanced experience of building coal mines in such a way that "less money is spent but more work is done, a coal pit is built quickly and coal is produced early." This is a new road of building a coal mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In 1970, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," Hunan Province carried out construction of coal mines on a big scale. The scale of construction was near the total of the capacities of the coal pits put into operation in the whole province in 20 years after the liberation. The number of coal pits built and put into operation or partly completed and put into operation in the same year exceeded the plan targets by a big margin. This was a song of triumph for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a brilliant outcome of the sharp criticism against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace."

The speedy development of the construction of coal mines in Hunan has given a great impetus to the big increase in the output of coal and charcoal. At present, collieries have been built in more than 80 municipalities and hsien in the whole province and more than 2,700 small coal pits worked by communes or brigades have developed briskly in the countryside. The provincial output of coal and charcoal in 1970 surpassed that in 1969 by 51.9 percent.

Using Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line To Guide the Building of A Coal Mine

Can a coal mine be built at high speed? Is it possible to break the old way which took seven to eight years for a coal mine to go from surveying, designing and building to operation? The advanced experience of the high-speed development of the construction of coal mines in Hunan gives a positive answer: "Yes! The key lies in perseveringly carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and tightly grasping the line struggle in the building of a mine."

In the first spring of the 1970's, Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee put forward a new fighting task for the coal industry front in the whole province: Quicken the construction of coal mines in Hunan. Personnel of coal pits now under construction in the whole province are required to make designs simultaneously, with carrying out construction work and turning out coal on the basis of having a clear picture of the geological data and material resources and having drawn up a general plan. Meanwhile, a coking coal mining area must be built quickly in less than two years so as to meet the needs of the development of the iron and steel industry and agriculture.

This new fighting task won warm approval from the broad masses of miners, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians but also aroused disagreement among some people. These people held: "The method of 'putting a mine into formal operation by a straight process' has always been adopted in building a coal mine. Now a mine is being built and put into operation simultaneously and even yields coal in the same year it is built. This is a simple method of putting a mine into operation which is below the required standard." Some others said: "A mine must be built in accordance with the 'regular exploration plan.' It takes a few years' time to dig tunnels of several thousand meters. Now a big number of pairsof shafts have to be built in a short period of time. How can a mine yield coal quickly?"

"Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over to a few people alone; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." Obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao, Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee aroused the masses to sum up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines on the coal industry front in Hunan, making them understand that only by firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could they develop coal production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In 1958, under the guidance of the general line for building socialism as formulated by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers on the coal industry front in Hunan Province built more than 80 pairs of medium-sized and small shafts in less than two years and small coal pits were also opened generally in communes and brigades in the countryside. The provincial output of coal at the time was some ten times more than that in the early post-liberation period and the coal mines were built at a low cost and at high speed and yielded coal early.

A pair of shafts at Kaots'ang yielded 150,000 tons of coal a year; the average capital investment for each ton of coal yielded was only 9.8 yuan. Moreover, these shafts were designed, built and put into operation in the same year and reached the designed level in only a few years' time. The shafts at Shuichingt'ou which gave an annual output of 210,000 tons of coal and the shafts at Lihsin which gave an annual output of 300,000 tons of coal were later built in accordance with so-called "regularization" and "high standards." But the average investment for each ton of coal produced was more than 70 yuan and seven or eight years' time was needed to build these shafts. Up to the present since they were put into operation, they have not yet attained the designed capacity. They are being operated at a loss every year.

The experience of the line struggle in the building of coal mines made all understand more clearly that they must carry out revolutionary mass criticism in order to build the coal mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Obeying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, they went to the mines and to the construction sites, opening battlefields of revolutionary mass criticism everywhere. They squarely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "seeking things ostentatious and foreign," "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "slavish comprador philosophy," and opened fire at the hard and fast rules which impeded the building of coal mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The spearhead of the revolutionary mass criticism first destroyed the so-called "regular exploration plan." Formerly, in building a mine, the usual method was to drill a shaft right down to the required depth and dig and extend a transportation lane to the boundary of the mine field. Coal extraction then proceeded from the far end back to the shaft. Moreover, it was ruled that, before a coal pit was put into operation, a plan should be drawn up of the volume of coal to be extracted during the first three to five years or even the first ten years or so, so as to maintain the so-called "balance of extraction and tunneling." This so-called "regular exploration plan" erroneously held the balance in extraction and tunneling as static and aimed at making efforts once and for all during the period of construction. This involved a big increase in the work of tunneling during the initial period of construction of the mine and caused the serious and vicious consequences of requiring a big investment and a long period of work and bringing in profits slowly.

Now the broad masses of mine builders studied and applied Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics in a living way and criticized this metaphysical method of "balance of extraction and tunneling." In their opinion, the balance between coal extraction and tunneling was only temporary and relative. Even if still more coal was made ready for production before the coal pit was put into operation, extraction and tunneling would lose their balance and coal extraction and production would become passive if one-sided attention was paid to extracting coal while neglecting tunneling. On the other hand, it would be possible to insure normal coal extraction if an essential working area of coal extraction was made ready for coal production before the coal pit was put into operation and if attention was paid to promoting man's subjective initiative after the coal pit was put into operation.

Accordingly, proceeding from reality, they reduced much of the unnecessary tunneling work at the initial stage of construction of the mine. Meanwhile, they discarded the former usual practice of exploring the mine by proceeding to extract coal "from the far end to the near end" of the tunnel and adopted instead the method of extracting coal simultaneously at the far end and at the near end and proceeding from the near end to the far end and the method of extracting coal simultaneously at the bottom and on the surface and proceeding from the surface to the bottom. This shortened the period of construction of the coal pit.

According to statistics, in the 42 pairs of medium and small shafts which are now under construction in the whole province, tunneling totalling more than 100,000 meters in length can be dispensed with or postponed and the time

of construction work shortened by two-thirds, thereby making it possible to put the coal pits into operation much earlier.

Meanwhile, the broad masses of the coal-pit builders studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way and continuously criticized the wrong tendency of simply seeking high speed at the expense of quality and neglecting the balance of coal extraction and tunneling. This insured the quality of construction of the coal pits and the normal output of a coal pit after being put into operation.

The broad masses of coal-pit builders also criticized the revisionist reactionary practice of "making everything ready and putting the coal pit into operation in a single process" adopted in building a coal mine. According to past regulations, a coal pit must be built in conformity to the drawings and design and every item of engineering work must be completed before the coal pit was "formally put into operation in a single process." Even if the coal pit had all conditions necessary for carrying out production, the various items of trivial finishing work must all be completed before this coal pit was allowed to be put into operation. As a result, the coal extraction equipment which had already been installed lay "sleeping" in the pit, some people had to be sent to keep watch over and service this equipment, large quantities of air, water, electricity and oil were consumed every day and a big sum of money had to be paid for maintenance each year. It was obviously a productive coal pit, but it lay idle and people had to keep watch over it and maintain it for many years.

The workers said indignantly: 'What 'formal operation' is this! This is a chain put on our necks by revisionism." They boldly smashed this kind of reactionary regulation and set up a revolutionary new regulation: A coal pit which has two or more extraction areas should be put into operation when construction of one of the extraction areas has been completed, so that construction work and production may go on simultaneously.

They did a good job in breaking the old regulations and setting up new ones; their action was praised by all. This new method of work dispensed with the maintenance of the tunnels, machines and other equipment and helped train large groups of workers; when all construction work of the coal pit had been completed, the coal pit could quickly go into normal operation.

As a result of this change, coal mines in the whole province with a total capacity of producing more than 1.7 million tons of coal were built and put into operation ahead of schedule last year. In addition, some coal pits with a total capacity of producing more than 3 million tons of coal were partly put into operation.

In the course of building the coal pits, the broad masses of coal miners of this province also broke the practice of "taking care of livelihood before production" and built the mines in the revolutionary spirit of founding an enterprise through hard work. In the past, the general practice was that offices, assembly halls and reception rooms were built before the productive construction work started. This not only meant a waste of the state's money and materials, but also prolonged the period of construction of the coal pit.

Now, the workers completely change this revisionist procedure of construction: They take care of production before their livelihood. They largely build simple and indigenous structures on the ground. This saves a capital outlay of more than 5 million yuan in the construction of coal mines and quickens the speed of construction of the mines to a big degree.

Putting Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Designing of Mines

The struggle between the two lines is very fierce in the building of the mines. This struggle is also shown prominently in designing.

In late 1969, the Hunan Provincial Department of Coal Industry drew up a plan of coal mine construction for 1970 in accordance with a design made by a few people of the designing unit. If this plan was to be followed, the money approved by the state last year for capital construction in coal mines in Hunan Province would be sufficient for accomplishing only one-third of the items of the projects. At the time, some people suggested "doing the work according to the amount of money received, slowing down the pace and reducing the scale of construction." But most of the comrades were of the opinion that this method of work was incompatible with the general line of socialist construction, that the state's appropriation was not too little, but it was because the original design failed to meet the demand for greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Bearing this question in mind, the Hunan provincial bureau of coal mining conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "The masses are the real heroes" and "The masses have boundless creative power," and extensively aroused the masses to carry out a mass revolution of designing on the coal industry front in the whole province. In this revolution of designing, various localities squarely criticized the "line of experts." The construction units, the engineering units and the designing units jointly organized a "three-in-one" designing group comprising the workers, the leading cadres and the designing personnel. This group carried out designing on the spot. The broad masses were aroused to examine and revise the designs made by the "three-in-one" designing group. This put an end to the situation of designing by a few designers alone behind closed doors. A mass movement was stepped up in an earth-shaking manner. The work of designing took on a completely new look.

Innumerable facts show that only by fully arousing the masses of workers to take part in the revolution of designing will it be possible to make designs and plans of construction of a coal mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The Kuanshan shafts which yield 160,000 tons of coal a year are the first pair of shafts built in the course of construction of the coking-coal mining area. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the same builders of these shafts took eight years to build a pair of shafts at Shuichingt'ou which yielded 210,000 tons of coal a year because they were fettered by the revisionist foreign rules of designing at the time. Last year, they put forward

a fighting slogan, "We fight at Kuanshan, bearing the morning sun in our minds; we undertake to put the shafts in operation in the same year after construction work started." A few old builders, disregarding their illnesses and braving snowstorms and the extreme cold, went with the engineers and technicians six times to make on-the-spot investigations at Kuanshan. The original designing and planning of construction of these shafts which involved a long period of work and necessitated the expenditure of a big amount of money was discarded. Designing was carried out afresh. As a result, this mine which yielded 150,000 tons of coal a year was put in operation in the same year its construction started.

Formerly it took eight years to build a coal pit; now capital construction of a coal pit starts and coal is produced in the same year--this is not simply a difference in time but reflects the great power of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the revolution of designing of a mine, the "three-in-one" groups of various localities perseveringly upheld the principle of "spending less money, doing more work, building a coal pit rapidly and producing coal early," thereby greatly speeding up the construction of a coal pit.

Limin Mine with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons of coal a year had four extraction areas according to the original design. The "three-in-one" group made inspections on the spot and carried out study repeatedly. It decided to open one extraction area less in accordance with the distribution of the coal deposits and to enlarge the working surfaces of the remaining three extraction areas appropriately. As a result of this change, construction work for more than 3,000 meters of tunnels was spared, more than 200 sets of equipment were dispensed with, 1,180,000 yuan in capital outlay was saved, and the productive capacity of the coal pits could still attain the designed level. Moreover, one of the extraction areas was put into operation the same year construction of the coal mine started; it yielded coal two years ahead of schedule.

During the revolution of designing, the "three-in-one" groups in various localities paid very close attention to implementing in an all-round manner the spirit of working with greater, faster, better and more economical results and resolutely stopped the wrong method of working only with greater and faster results at the expense of better and more economical results. They pointed out sternly: The revolution of designing is aimed at implementing in a better way and in an all-round manner the spirit of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a mine; in no way should we simply cut the volume of work and one-sidedly aim at producing fast results at the expense of the quality of the coal pits.

In the course of revising the designs, many "three-in-one" designing groups assumed the spirit of adopting means appropriate to local conditions and proceeding from reality, and employed all possible means to prolong the use of a mining project.

There was in Limin Mine a highway bridge. Its original design was influenced by the idea of "seeking things ostentatious and foreign" in designing, so that the spans, height and length of the bridge greatly exceeded the actual requirements and a great volume of work was involved. The coal-pit builders went to the neighboring villages and compared this bridge with those of these villages. They also made on-the-spot investigations of the conditions of the water sources and the greatest water flow of the river. They discovered that a new reservoir had been built in the upper reaches of the river, so that the flow of river water was reduced to a remarkable extent. After finding these facts, they suggested a new plan of the design of this bridge. This highway bridge could withstand the force of the biggest water flow of the river and was firm and durable; its length and height became more practical. Greater, faster, better and more economical results were produced.

The mass revolution of designing effectively propelled the ideological revolutionization of the designing personnel. While drawing designs on the spot, the designers went deep to the worksites to study, labor and discuss things with the miners. They made a new contribution toward designing of mines.

Learning the Tach'ing Spirit, Developing the Revolutionary Tradition of Hard Struggle

Construction work was intensively under way. On the sites of construction of coal pits where the miners worked with surging vigor, the eight sparkling gigantic characters, meaning "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," illuminated the victorious road of high-speed development of construction of coal mines.

After construction of the coal mines was unfolded, the leading organ of the Hunan Provincial Bureau of Coal Mining very quickly moved its offices to the mines. The leading members of the Party committee of this bureau and the office cadres got together with the coal-pit builders, sleeping with them in the same thatched shacks, eating with them in the sheds, studying with them on the worksites, and laboring with them in the coal pits. They went deep to the basic level to learn promptly about the activities there, to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought to the masses, to arm them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to tell them the spirit of hard struggle of the Tach'ing workers "whose heads reached to heaven and whose feet were firmly planted on the grassland," and to talk about the glorious traditions of the "Old 8th Route Army" which founded a revolutionary base area with only maize rations plus rifles.

Consciousness changes into matter. Once Chairman Mao's lines, directives and policies were grasped by the cadres at all levels and the broad masses of workers, innumerable touching deeds of founding an enterprise through hard work emerged from among them.

It was at the beginning of the year and the weather was still very cold. The land was covered with snow and the cold wind was roaring. Taking the Tach'ing workers as their example and being high in spirit and firm in determination, the coal mine construction groups came to the worksites of coal

pits where there was not a single house and the mountains were covered with weed. In the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they did everything to build the coal mine with greater, faster, better and more economical results. They broke down the barrier between different branches of work; they fought where they were needed. When a part of the road was damaged, the coal-pit builders went to repair it. When forces of civil engineering were lacking, the mechanical and electrical workers worked with their hands to put up the workshops and install the equipment. Braving the torrential rains and treading the muddy paths on the mountains, they laid high-tension power transmission lines and connected the pipe lines, thereby sending water and electricity inside the coal pits ahead of schedule and insuring fast working of the tunneling teams.

It drizzled incessantly in spring in South China. The coal-pit builders defeated the difficulties brought by underground water. Although there were no trolleys and hoisting machines for carrying the rocks, they, by dint of their boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, created new records one after another in the tunneling.

The builders of Hut'ien Coal Pit which was not to be put into operation according to previous arrangements built the coal pit at high speed and completed construction two years ahead of schedule and put into operation this pair of new pits which yielded 150,000 tons of coal a year.

Yumin Mine had only 350 workers. Designing and working by their own efforts, and making use of old equipment and used materials, they took only seven months to complete construction of a pair of pits yielding 30,000 tons of coal a year.

There are in the whole province eight pairs of medium and small-size coal pits which were designed and built and which produced coal in the same year in this way.

Because the scale of coal pit construction had exceeded the original plan, there were insufficient mechanical and electrical equipment, hoisting equipment and extracting and tunneling tools. What should be done? The heroic coal-pit builders said resolutely: "With a red heart and two hands, we shall have everything so long as we rely on our own efforts." They vigorously cleaned up the warehouses, repaired the used articles, made use of rejects, and rebuilt equipment for use as substitutes. By these methods, the coal mining units in the province solved the problem of supply of more than 2,000 sets of equipment.

The coal pit builders of the No. 45 engineering section conducted technical innovation on a big scale and successfully made a concrete sprayer, thereby greatly heightening the efficiency of work.

Adopting the indigenous methods or simultaneously adopting the indigenous and the foreign methods, the factories and mining enterprises of the coal mining system of the province made more than 1,000 sets of equipment of various types and also refined iron and steel and produced cement, giving vigorous support to the construction of coal mines.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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MINING

In Producing Iron and Steel, It Is Necessary To Grasp the Mines First

by

Revolutionary Committee, Huanan hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1971)

If the Mines Were Not Well Worked, Blast Furnaces Would Not Have Enough To Eat

In 1969, during the construction of No. 1 blast furnace, we erroneously held that working mines would certainly be easier than building blast furnaces, due to our lack of high consciousness of line struggle. Building a blast furnace would require thousands of large and small parts, and the technical know-how was relatively complex. To work mines, all you needed was men, two hundred if one hundred were not enough, and four hundred if two hundred were not enough. As long as you had men there would be mines, and there would be no need to worry about a possible non-production of ores.

Therefore, we gave first priority to the blast furnace, whenever we made allocation of personnel, use of equipment, or investment of capital. We sent only seven cadres to the two mines, but 63 to the blast furnace. The blast furnace construction excited the entire hsien, but only several hundred men were engaged in the scraping work at the mines. A large portion of the investment was used for the blast furnace construction, whereas less than 5 percent was allocated to the mines, enough only for building a bridge, for purchasing several houses and several dozens of picks and spades. Hence the masses said: "The blast furnace is a pearl, and the mines are corns."

Chairman Mao taught us: "To determine the truth of knowledge or a theory, we cannot make decisions on the basis of subjective feelings, but we can on the basis of results of objective social practice." Practice is a yardstick for examining the truth. After the inauguration of No. 1 blast furnace, the contradiction was fully exposed. Less than one month after the operation, the ore supply was completely exhausted, creating a passive situation of providing the furnace with no overnight "food." The blast furnace opened its mouth, compelling the mines to deliver "grain." The mines acted hastily like reaping turnips in a hurry without washing off mud from the turnips, forcing the blast furnace to eat "food substitute" and to "drink thin porridge." The blast furnace was constantly in a state of starvation, causing unfavorable results such as high percentage of coke consumption, high cost, low output, and low quality of output, affecting the development of the iron and steel industry of our hsien.

In order to tackle this problem, major responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee went to the furnace site to make investigation. Workers at the furnace site said: "A clever housewife cannot prepare meals out of nothing, and how can we score high output without sufficient ore supply?"

Then we went to the mines to make investigation, discovering that trucks were there waiting for ore. They had to gather ore from the mines before loading the trucks.

The miners said: "By sowing seeds without tilling the fields, it is difficult to reap 10,000 piculs of grain. When the mines are not well worked, it is difficult for the furnaces to get sufficient food to eat."

The workers' criticism greatly enlightened us and deeply moved us. It was not until then that we realized that we had consciously and unconsciously carried out an erroneous line of "using the furnace to force the working of mines."

To rectify this mistake, we immediately adopted measures to strengthen political and ideological work, reinforced the leadership backbone of the mines, increased the mining labor force, and organized a number of civilian laborers during slack farming seasons to take part in the construction of the mines. In 1970, eighty-three percent of the investment for iron and steel was used for the construction of the mines, enabling the mines to swiftly change their appearance, ceaselessly increase ore output, and satisfy the demands of the blast furnace.

"Mistakes and setbacks teach us lessons, and enable us to become more clever." From our own mistakes, we profoundly realized the reactionary nature of the principle of "grasping the middle to move the two ends forward" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang, and realized that in producing iron and steel, it was necessary to grasp the mines first and we should never grasp the blast furnace first.

Uphold the Principle of "Walking on Two Legs"

How should we build the mines? At the beginning the struggle was fierce. At that time, two plans were put forward: One was a "large, foreign, and complete" plan, requiring an investment of 2.98 million yuan, over 100 sets of equipment, and taking half a year to produce ore. The other was a "small, indigenous, and mass" plan, calling for the promotion of the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains," traversing a road of "self-reliance" and adopting indigenous methods for producing ore and smelting iron at an earlier date.

We conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, considered our actual circumstances. At that time, we did not have 2.98 million yuan but only 200 yuan, we did not have over 100 sets of equipment but only several dozens of picks and spades. We criticized the "large, foreign, and complete" plan, and upheld the "small, indigenous, and mass" plan. The workers expressed their view: "A chicken feather can fly up to the sky. We can also work the mines with baskets and carrying-poles." They stood up with their heads touching the sky and their feet on barren hills, and produced the first ores within several days.

After adopting the indigenous method, we saved time, and insured the supply of raw materials to the No. 1 blast furnace. However, due to our insufficient understanding of the principle of "simultaneous use of both

indigenous production method and foreign production method," we failed to implement it successfully. Hence, progress was very slow during the half year period of construction of the mines, resulting in low working efficiency, high cost, and in the insufficient supply of ores to meet the production needs of the blast furnace. We summed up experience, learned lessons, fully aroused the masses, carried out technical innovation, actively created conditions, and armed ourselves. Within a short period of time, we developed conveyance tracks and used cars to replace shoulder-carrying and lifting-by-man, and developed powered winding engines to replace hand-driven windlasses, laying foundations for realizing production mechanization and modernization of the mines.

Soon afterward, we built ore-dressing plants and shafts of larger size with relatively better equipment at Mengchiawan mining area. There was another struggle this time. Some comrades said: "Small mines have no prospects. It's better to concentrate our strength on building large mines. After their completion, we can get rid of the small ones." But a majority of the comrades did not concur with the idea of building large mines to get rid of small ones, but suggested the simultaneous undertaking of large, medium, and small mines, using medium and small mines as principal units. This was because the construction of larger mines would require a bigger force and a longer period of time. It would be necessary to rely on the small mines to supply the needs of the existing small blast furnaces. Even after the completion of the larger mines, it would be still necessary to continue the simultaneous operation of large, medium, and small mines, to advance on two legs, in order to fully utilize mine resources.

After the unification of understanding, we vigorously grasped the consolidation and elevation of the two existing small mining points, simultaneous with the key construction of shafts at Mengchiakang. We built drying-type ore-dressing machines with indigenous methods, simultaneous with the construction of the Mengchiakang Ore-Dressing Plant. We developed indigenous smelting on large scale, simultaneous with the adoption of advanced smelting technology. As a result of our persistent implementation of the principle of walking on two legs with simultaneous operation of large, medium, and small units and the simultaneous use of indigenous and foreign methods, we have insured the advances in the development of our hsien's mining construction with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Grasp the Squads, Grasp Forces, Traverse the Road of Giving Prominence to Politics

Our practice in working mines over the past year and more has enabled us to profoundly realize that it is necessary to uphold first the putting of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, and to traverse the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics when we construct the mines.

Chairman Mao taught us: "After the political line has been decided the cadres are the decisive factor." During the construction of mines and resolutely traversing the road of giving prominence to politics, it will not do not to have a leadership squad that can resolutely implement Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line. In order to bring up a force of mining workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, it will not do if there are not leaders who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Therefore, we place first priority on the grasping of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by leadership squads at various levels of the mines, while never relaxing the grasp on giving prominence to proletarian politics even though the work is extremely heavy. We will not depart from the orientation of grasping class struggle, even though the situation is extremely good; and not to stop making efforts to avoid arrogance and to destroy complacency while continuing to make revolution, even though our achievement is extremely great.

Chairman Hao Te-pen of the revolutionary committee of "August 1" Mine assiduously studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, vigorously remolded his own world outlook, his heart never leaving the masses, his person never leaving the work site, and his hands never leaving the tools. He stayed in the mine for one year and five months, and spent over 350 days on taking part in labor. When he was ill, he walked with a stick to the work site to study and labor with the workers, and to conduct political and ideological work. The workers said: "Old Hao is really our good leader."

Simultaneous with our grasping of the leadership squad, we also paid attention to the building of a mining force. To educate people with Mao Tse-tung's thought became an important political task. A majority of the workers of the mines are elite sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as rusticated educated youths, averaging less than 23 years of age. The growth and development of this force is related not only to the future and destiny of the mines, but also to the question of what kind of successors should be nurtured. Over the past year 358 activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and "five-good" fighters have emerged from the mines of our hsien.

At present, we have built ore-dressing plants capable of processing 300,000 tons of crude ore a year, and shafts capable of producing 300,000 tons of ore a year. A whole set of work operations extending from mining and scraping, ore-dressing, smelting, to refining, is being built up. Over the past year we produced 82,000 tons of ore and iron dust and 11,000 tons of lime stone, insuring the production needs of the blast furnace.

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In Developing Iron and Steel Industry, the Mine Must Take Priority

by

Yeh Chin (叶謹)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1971)

Ores are "food grain" to the iron and steel industry. In order to develop the iron and steel industry at high speed, it is necessary to develop mining vigorously in the first place, and this is an objective rule. To act contrary to this rule, to refrain from grasping the production of raw materials and to merely grasp processing industry would be like "preparing meals out of nothing."

The great leader Chairman Mao issued the great call "Develop the mining industry" a long while ago, pointing out the orientation of building reliable raw material foundations for our country's iron and steel industry.

However, renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the metallurgical departments obstinately opposed Chairman Mao's great directives, and desperately promoted the reactionary principle of "grasping the middle to move forward the two ends." They absurdly held that in developing iron and steel industry it was necessary to "start from iron smelting and steel refining," advocated "taking the initiative in creating imbalance so as to promote the development of productive forces," and declared that "when blast furnaces are given prominence, the mines will be compelled to go ahead." All these are out-and-out fallacies against Marxism and against Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Within the iron and steel industry, there are three major production links of mining, smelting and refining, and steel rolling, with one link closely connected with another. Raw materials needed by steel rolling are dependent on the output of smelteries and refineries. Raw materials needed by iron smelting and steel refining are dependent on mining production. If mining production fails to go up, then smelting, refining and steel rolling would not be able to go up. Moreover, the quality of ores is directly related to the utilization of coefficient of the blast furnaces and to the consumption of coke. Only when the quality of ores is high, can the utilization coefficient of blast furnaces and the quality of iron and steel be high, while the consumption of coke and the cost of iron and steel can be low. The scale of production and speed of development of mines directly determine the scale of production and speed of development of iron and steel production. On the basis of this aspect, it may be said that mining is the foundation of the iron and steel industry. The building of a 10,000-foot high building starts from the ground, so the operation of the iron and steel industry must start from the mines. If we refrain from producing "food grain" for the iron and steel industry but talking extravagantly about "starting from iron smelting and steel refining," then it would be tantamount to making a drawing of a cake to satisfy hunger and deceive ourselves and other people.

Marxist philosophy asserts that balance is relative while imbalance is absolute, and since the development of things is always in a state of imbalance, there is always a demand for balance. The contradiction between balance and imbalance exists in every aspect and every link, and things are being developed in the course of ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of such contradictions. Within the iron and steel industry, a state of imbalance constantly rises in the course of mining, smelting and refining, and steel rolling. This requires us to take mining continuously and actively as the foundation, to do a good job in comprehensive balancing, to insure the high-speed development of the iron and steel industry.

Lenin said: "A balance maintained constantly and voluntarily is actually of the nature of planning."

Chairman Mao pointed out even more profoundly: "Sometimes due to inconsistency between subjective arrangement and objective conditions, we bring about contradictions and destroy balance, and this is called committing a mistake."

The principle of "grasping the middle to move forward the two ends" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang was a reactionary principle to sabotage the planned nature of the iron and steel industry, a reactionary principle to lead people to commit mistakes, and was actually a reactionary principle of "cutting the two ends to control the middle." Their clamors such as "promoting the development of production forces" and "compelling the mines to go ahead" were all spurious and were really an effort to sabotage the development of the socialist economy.

The broad masses of staff and workers on the metallurgical front should penetratingly and perseveringly unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, thoroughly criticize this reactionary principle of so-called "grasping the middle to move forward the two ends," thoroughly destroy this spiritual shackle of "grasping the middle to move foward the two ends," expose its evils, and eradicate its pernicious influence. The current urgent task for the construction of iron and steel production is to grasp vigorously the construction of mines, to wage battles of mining, grasping all the links extending from mining, ore dressing, ore smelting, mining of subsidiary raw materials, to the transporting of ores, so as to lay a foundation for the development of iron and steel production. Only by developing the mines will it be possible to promote the development of smelting and refining, and steel rolling, and to promote the development of the entire iron and steel industry.

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INDUSTRY

Northeast China Diesel Engine Plant Improves Designs of Products

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 21, 1971)

the talien diesel engine plant in liaoning province, northeast china, is mobilizing the workers to improve the designs of their products and has achieved remarkable successes. over the past two years the workers have designed and manufactured three new kinds of lighter and more efficient engines that require less material. the weight of the newly designed 20 h.p. diesel engine is 200 kilogrammes as against the 550 of an earlier model, the number of parts has been reduced from 1,009 to 710 and it takes three-fourths less time to process than the previous ones.

these successes stem from the efforts of the plant party committee and the revolutionary committee to raise the workers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and carry out revolutionary mass criticism. the bourgeois specialists of the plant had the final say in technical matters before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they believed in the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and copied foreign designs of the 30's which used a lot of material and were of poor quality. they turned down all the suggestions of the workers for improvements.

the plant revolutionary committee firmly supported the workers after its establishment in august 1968. it organized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the light of the plant's history of the struggle between the two lines. the workers said: we must produce more and better diesel engines with the least possible material to meet the needs of socialist construction. but copying "foreign relics" goes contrary to this. we must improve our designs to catch up with and surpass the advanced world levels.

the bourgeois technical specialists claimed that the workers could not do designing because they could neither calculate nor draw. led by the revolutionary committee, the workers broke with the fallacy and smashed the monopoly of the bourgeois specialists over technical matters. they studied chairman mao's teaching "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." inspired by the teaching, they solved the problem of determining the optimum distance between the cylinder centres of the 22 h.p. diesel engines which a few specialists had not solved over a long period. the weight of the product was reduced and quality raised. this greatly strengthened the confidence of the workers. they said: "designing holds no mystery for us. we workers with practical experience are most entitled to do designing."

the plant revolutionary committee organized a worker-revolutionary cadre-technician designing group. at first the designers wanted the workers to work with them in their offices, but the workers suggested going to the workshops

and solving problems there, on the ground that they would divorce theory from practice if they worked behind closed doors just on the basis of data. they went and the result was good. formerly the technicians took at least six months to design a 90 h.p. diesel engine. now, in seven days and nights, by working with the workers and pooling mass wisdom they solved all problems. since then they have done on-the-spot designing, regard it as the main form of adhering to the mass line in their work. designing, selection of types of products and revision of designs are all done in the workshops. when they planned to design a new type of diesel engine in 1969, the masses submitted a dozen proposals and one was chosen. after the new product went into production, the masses were once again asked to raise opinions to improve it. more than 1,000 opinions were collected and they helped raise the quality of the product.

through mobilizing the masses to take part in designing, more designers have been trained. there are now more than 100 designers, as against the more than 20 previously. every workshop has its own three-in-one designing group.

in the course of improving the designing of new products, the plant party committee and revolutionary committee have paid attention to leading the masses in combining the spirit of daring to think, act and make revolution with a strict scientific attitude. bearing in mind the needs of china's industry and agriculture, they conscientiously tackled the laws of diesel engines. they adopted the attitude "one divides into two" toward existing designs, absorbing their good points and doing away with their backward aspects and analyzing the parts. the machines are tested not only in the plant, but on ships and tractors and in rural pumping. improvements are constantly made in designing during the long testing period. at the same time, the new advances in mass technical innovations are absorbed. in producing the crank shaft of the diesel engine, the plant applied the method of nodular cast iron. the new method is not only simpler, but saves rolled steel and reduces cost. the use of powder metallurgy and plastics has simplified processes and reduced the consumption of raw material.

the revolution in designing has given a great impetus to the mass technical innovations movement. in the past year the workers have made 579 technical innovations and 18 pieces of special purpose equipment, some of which raise efficiency more than 30 times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Emancipated Tibetan Serfs in Szechwan Province Cherish Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 21, 1971)

emancipated tibetan serfs of a production brigade by the side of the chinsha river in szechwan province, southwest china, have persistently studied chairman mao's works since 1963 and armed themselves with mao tsetung thought. there have been profound changes in their outlook.

they are full of vigour in farming for the revolution. now self-sufficient in grain, they reaped more than three times as much grain in 1970 as in 1963. they have also expanded livestock breeding and side occupations.

the chienwei brigade lies at the foot of maita mountain in dgiyu county of the kantzu tibetan autonomous chou. the former serfs suffered from cruel oppression in the old society. cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao who liberated them, they study chairman mao's works every day and apply it in a living way. with the spread of mao tsetung thought in this small mountain village, 50 activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and five-good commune members have come forward over the past few years. an outstanding example is chansi, a communist party member and chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee.

on march 5, 1963 chairman mao issued the great call "learn from comrade lei feng." chansi, an emancipated serf who was in charge of the brigade, realized in the course of study that it was the persistent living study and application of chairman mao's works that made lei feng a great communist fighter. he said to himself that to continue the revolution, the emancipated serfs must arm themselves with mao tsetung thought. since then, he has persevered in study no matter how busy he is. he organized the party members, communist youth league members and young activists into chairman mao's works study groups. within half a year, all members of the brigade joined. the masses heightened their consciousness. they said: mao tsetung thought is the life-line of the emancipated serfs. we must study it all our lives.

the agents of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in the autonomous chou sent a work team to the brigade toward the end of 1963 to peddle counter-revolutionary revisionist trash in their vain attempt to restore capitalism. chansi saw through the plot of the capitalist-roaders when he studied chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china". he recalled how the brigade had progressed since the co-operative movement after liberation. he declared: "we emancipated serfs are for socialism. we will never take the capitalist road exclamation" the capitalist-roaders were angry and announced at a meeting that chansi had been removed from office. chansi was undaunted because he was confident that mao tsetung thought is invincible. he spoke at the meeting of the superiority of socialist collectivization and the importance of studying chairman mao's works. his speech was a heavy blow at the capitalist-roaders.

chansi's remarks expressed what the tibetan poor and lower-middle peasants wanted to say. like chansi, they were determined

to follow chairman mao's teaching and take the socialist road. that evening, they lit a bonfire and sat in a circle to study chairman mao's brilliant article "on the question of agricultural co-operation". they said: "chairman mao has indicated a bright road to us emancipated serfs. we will follow it all our lives." faced with the resolute struggle waged by chansi and other poor and lower-middle peasants, the work team left the following day.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought like chansi, the poor and lower-middle peasants of chienwei brigade have matured politically. chiama, a young peasant, is a case in point.

grazing the draft animals on the plateau is hard work. it was not done well in the past and affected the brigade's production. after he studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") chiama was determined to follow chairman mao's teachings and serve the people whole-heartedly. he volunteered to tend the animals. for six years he has grazed a herd of 45 draft animals in the mountains far from the village. the work used to be done by four people. single-handedly, he has taken good care of the animals and cut all the grass needed for the brigade's cattle farm. not satisfied with his own contribution to the revolution, he has volunteered to deep plough 6.6 hectares of farmland for the brigade every year. his thorough revolutionary spirit has moved the commune members.

chairman mao in 1964 issued the great call "in ariculture, learn from tachai". this encouraged the emancipated serfs to advance victoriously. the young militiamen organized shock teams to develop the virgin mountains. they turned the mountains into farmland in one month of intense effort. crops there could hardly grow in high mountains because of heavy frost and wild beasts. chansi and other commune members often lived on mountains over 4,000 meters above sea level. on the mountains, they fought against the changeable weather and the wild beasts. they thought of nothing but farming for the revolution. the spirit displayed by the shock teams inspired the commune members with courage to take part in opening the virgin mountains. they turned 6.6 hectares of waste land into farmland in the spring of 1964, and improved existing farmland. the brigade got a good harvest that year. they became self-sufficient in grain and were able to sell surplus grain to the state for the first time.

in 1969, paiyu county suffered from an unusually severe drought. no rain fell for nine months. the commune members fought round the clock against the drought. chansi worked with the members and discussed with old peasants how to defeat the drought. they found ways to overcome the difficulties and reaped a good harvest.

changes have taken place in the brigade year after year. a poor hilly area has been turned into a scene of plenty. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "mao tsetung thought shines our hilly area."

PUBLICATIONS

"Long Live the Great Friendship and Militant Unity between the People of China and Vietnam" In Print

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

a collection of documents connected with the visit of the chinese party and government delegation to viet nam has been put out by the people's publishing house. under the title "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam", the book contains the joint communique of the parties and governments of china and viet nam, the speeches delivered by the leaders on both sides during the visit of the chinese party and government delegation to viet nam and the editorials on the visit by china's "people's daily" and viet nam's "nhan dan".

the book will be available from tomorrow at hsinhua bookstores in peking and in other places of the country.

SPORT

Northeast China Speed-Skater Breaks National Record in Men's 500 Meters

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 21, 1971)

chao wei-chang, twenty-one-year-old speed-skater of kirin province, recently set a national speed-skating record in the men's 500 metres event, clocking 39.9 seconds. he broke the old national record of 40.4 seconds in a match held on march 17 among speed-skaters of heilungkiang and kirin provinces on a high-mountain rink in the changpai mountains.

at the same time, wang shu-yuan, a woman skater from heilungkiang province, equalled the national speed-skating record of 46.3 seconds in the women's 500 metres event.

the speed-skaters of the two provinces are determined to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, give prominence to proletarian politics and train hard for still better results.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Statement Marks 11th Anniversary of Sharpeville Uprising

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement here recently in commemoration of the eleventh anniversary of the sharpeville uprising in south africa. the statement sternly condemned the counter-revolutionary atrocities of the white colonial-racist regime of south africa, expressed firm support for the azanian (south african) people in their struggle for liberation and called upon all afro-asian revolutionary journalists to join in the struggle to resolutely oppose and expose the imperialist and racist barbarous crimes.

the statement said, "on this day, march 21, eleven years ago, the south african people rose up, at sharpeville and langa, against the white colonial-racist rulers of south africa, who brutally massacred over 70 of the patriotic sons and daughters of south africa. since then the contradiction between the oppressed people and the oppressors has become sharper manifesting itself in continuous clashes. only recently, the white colonial-racist regime once again perpetrated its counter-revolutionary violence in which it atrociously killed a number of south african people, wounded and arrested many others for demonstrating in their thousands against higher bus fares. this proves that the south african people have been driven beyond forbearance, and that the enemy using counter-revolutionary violence will not step down from the stage of power of his own without the south african people's revolutionary violence."

the statement pointed out: of late, british imperialism, facing the further upsurge of people's struggle in southern africa and in africa as a whole, had the effrontery to rearm the white colonial-racist regime of south africa in a hopeless attempt to maintain its economic interests and colonial spheres of influence in that area as well as in eastern and central africa. eleven years ago it was the guns and bullets supplied by british imperialism that felled the sharpeville and langa patriots. today u.s. imperialism, in its pursuit of its domination of africa and the world, is energetically fostering not only the south african colonial-racists by arming south africa as britain does, but also the other white reactionary regimes of rhodesia, portuguese colonies and other reactionary regimes in africa.

the statement said, "the struggle of the southern african people against imperialism and the regimes it fosters is closely linked with the struggle of the whole africa, which is also directly linked with that of the people in asia, latin america and the rest of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. that a vigorous armed struggle is developing in southern africa after the sharpeville massacre in the late sixties, is an irrefutable law of history and the south african people, who are now awakened to the objective truth, that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun', will take up arms and liberate the land of their birth."

the a.a.j.a. secretariat "calls upon all the afro-asian revolutionary journalists to join in the struggle of thoroughly opposing and exposing the imperialist and racist crimes and atrocities against the azanian people, the southern african people and the people of the whole of africa. we are convinced that the south african people will emerge victorious in their struggle for liberation", the statement concluded.

AAWB

AAWB Executive Secretariat Sends Cable of Solidarity to Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the sharpeville uprising in south africa, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau sent a cable here yesterday to the pan-africanist congress of azania (south africa), expressing its unswerving solidarity with the azanian people in their struggle for national liberation and freedom and against imperialism, old and new colonialism and the fascist rule of the white colonial authorities of south africa.

the cable said, "imperialism and colonialism have been ruthlessly plundering the rich resources of africa, and south africa in particular, and enslaving the african people. this has evoked the hatred and resistance of the south african people. the south african people demonstrated in sharpeville their militant spirit of defying brute force and daring to fight, marking their further awakening. thereafter, with increased militancy, they have plunged into the vigorously growing revolutionary struggle. their struggles and victories have dealt telling blows at imperialism and its running dogs and shaken the foundations of the colonial rule."

the cable said, "of late, backed by u.s. imperialism, britain blatantly sold military helicopters and provided arms for suppressing revolutionary struggles in south africa and southern africa to the south african fascist authorities in defiance of world people's opposition. this is another serious provocation made by imperialism against the african people. nevertheless, whatever perverse acts the imperialist wolves may take, they cannot check the revolutionary surging tides of the african people."

the cable concluded, "we are convinced that the south african people will win total victory in their struggle for national liberation, so long as they strengthen unity, persevere in struggle and advance wave upon wave. u.s. and british imperialism and their lackeys are doomed to destruction."

CHINA AND BURMA

Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Burma Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

Chen Chao-yuan, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the union of burma, left peking for his post by plane today.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, addressed on march 17 a letter to premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest congratulations on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the letter reads:

your excellency,

the royal government of national union of cambodia learned with great joy and profound satisfaction the news of the launching of the second satellite by the chinese people.

on behalf of the khmer people, the central committee of the national united front and the royal government, and in my own name, i extend to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the great and heroic fraternal chinese people our warmest congratulations.

this launching, at a moment when the threat of the expansion of the war of aggression to the whole of indochina is becoming increasingly apparent, can be considered, in our opinion, as a serious warning to all the war-mongers, especially to the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and henchmen.

the threat of aggression against the democratic republic of viet nam, the present aggression in laos and that in cambodia, far from intimidating the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples united as one in a monolithic bloc today, have made them more determined to struggle without compromise or retreat against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys till final victory.

the threat of invasion of the democratic republic of viet nam is a direct threat to the khmer and lao peoples. it is also a threat, in our opinion, to the chinese people and other asian people who cherish peace and justice but refuse to be slaves of the u.s. or other imperialists. if the u.s. or other

imperialists fail to understand the meaning of this warning given by the great chinese people, they have to bear the responsibility for the consequences of their war mania.

in any case, the indochinese peoples who have china as the vast and reliable rear area will, in conformity with the agreements reached at the last indochinese summit conference, not shrink from any sacrifice so as to win the victory in their just cause, the cause of defending and safeguarding their right to a national, independent, sovereign and free life.

the khmer people in struggle against u.s. imperialism, through me, avail themselves of this opportunity to renew their profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the great fraternal chinese people, to their great and outstanding leader chairman mao tsetung and to the chinese government for the multiform and most important support and assistance which are given to them generously and which enormously encourage them in the fight they are now waging against the most savage and most cruel imperialism of the century.

i request your excellency to accept the assurances of my highest and deferential consideration.

peking, march 17, 1971

penn nouth

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souphanouvong Warmly Congratulates China on Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, sent a message on march 18 to chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, warmly congratulating china on her successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite, according to khaosan pathet lao. the message reads in full as follows:

peking,

chairman mao tsetung,

vice-chairman lin piao,

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on the occasion of the successful launching of another man-made earth satellite by the people's republic of china on march 3, 1971, on behalf of the entire lao people, the lao patriotic front central committee and in my own name, i wish to convey to your excellencies my warm congratulations on this great achievement.

this big event once again testifies to the rapid progress and development of the science, technology as well as the prosperity of the economy of the people's republic of china.

this great success has made a vigorous contribution to the cause of outer-space research. it has not only intensified the national defence potential of the chinese people, but also played an important part in increasing the forces of the socialist countries and the nationalist countries and the forces now struggling for peace, independence, justice and social progress all over the world. this important scientific victory and achievement constitutes a hard blow dealt at the u.s. nuclear blackmail.

on this occasion, i ask your excellencies to convey my heartfelt congratulations and my warmest welcome to the revolutionary cadres and fighters, the workers and scientific and technical cadres. i wish that the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the great and venerated leader of the chinese people, record many and still greater successes.

may the militant solidarity between the peoples of laos and china last for ever exclamation

souphanouvong,
chairman of central committee
of the lao patriotic front

sam neua, march 18, 1971

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Hails Shining Victory of Lao Patriotic Army and People

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator under the title "hail the shining victory of the lao patriotic army and people". the article reads:

the lao patriotic army and people, having wiped out eight battalions and twenty companies of the enemy troops which had intruded into southern laos, recently continued their triumphant advance and multiplied their military successes by annihilating a "crack force" of the saigon puppet troops, the first regiment of their first infantry division, putting all its five battalions out of action and killing its commander and deputy commander on the spot. the chinese people hail this magnificent military success of the lao patriotic army and people and extend them warm congratulations.

more than a month ago, the enemy intruded into southern laos along highway 9, clamouring that they would "take" tchepone within a week. they were covered by large numbers of aircraft overhead and supported by long-range artillery behind. nevertheless, tchepone has remained beyond their reach. at every move forward, the enemy were dealt head-on blows by the lao patriotic armed forces and people and suffered heavy losses. now, the enemy have been utterly routed and are retreating pell-mell. the u.s.-puppet troops have been severely punished for their invasion of laos.

the shining victory of the lao patriotic army and people demonstrates the unparalleled might of people's war. the enemy invading laos once trumpeted loudly about their "superiority" in arms. but this "superiority" has come to naught in the face of the strategy and tactics of people's war. modern warfare still relies on bravery and political consciousness; on close-quarter fighting and night operation. the lao people fighting for independence and freedom fear no sacrifice and fight courageously. with their bayonets, they defeated the enemy armed to the teeth and wiped them out by whole battalions and regiments. the victory of the lao patriotic army and people once again testifies to the indisputable truth that (boldface begins) weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. (boldface ends)

the failure of the u.s.-puppet troops in their invasion of laos proclaims the bankcruptcy of the "vietnamization programme" long designed by the nixon administration. they threw as the main force into the battle the so-called crack troops of the saigon puppet clique, the first infantry division, the paratroop division and the commandos and regarded this invasion as "a key test of 'vietnamising' the war". the annihilation of large numbers of saigon puppet troops meant the "throwing of the helve after the hatchet" -- a double defeat for the nixon administration. the "vietnamization programme" is doomed to failure because there are only a handful of scums of the nation in south viet nam who are willing to serve as the running dogs of u.s. imperialism. the masses of soldiers in the puppet forces are not willing to die for u.s. imperialism. such being the case, is it not stupid and ridiculous on the part of the nixon administration to pin its hope on the south vietnamese puppet troops to save itself?

having sustained a crushing blow in laos, u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature will never admit failure, throw in the towel, and be reconciled to its defeat. it will still make a last-ditch struggle and may even embark on new military ventures. however, no matter what more stakes the nixon administration may throw in, it will lose out in the end. final victory belongs to the heroic lao people and all the three indochinese peoples.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation Led by Chairman Ram Hari Sharma Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and his wife and a goodwill delegation of the national panchayat he is leading arrived here today by special plane for a friendly visit at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

the national flags of china and nepal fluttered over peking airport today. the distinguished nepalese guests from our friendly neighbour were warmly welcomed by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, as well as several thousand revolutionary people of peking.

members of the goodwill delegation of the national panchayat are: adan singh kathayat, member of the jumla karnali zone; angdandi lama, member of the solokhumbu sagarmatha zone; chandra bahadur baldungwa, member of the taplejung machi zone; chandra singh ghale, member of the kaski gandaki zone; jaya prasad sharma, member of the parbat gandaki zone; jiyaul haque, member of the morang kosi zone; narayan prasad chand, member of the rolpa rapti zone; balaram gharti magar, member of the rolpa rapti zone; bhupendra lal nepali, member of the peasant's organization of the parsax narayani; bhupendra shah, member of the surkhet bheri zone; yogendra nath shukla, member of the rupandheni lumbini zone; ratna prasad kharel, member of the cavre bagmati zone; tayul tamang, member of the rasuwa bagmati zone; basudev shrestha, member of the sindhuli janakpur zone; and junga bahadur chand, secretary of the national panchayat.

"a warm welcome to the nepalese national panchayat goodwill delegation exclamation" "salute to the nepalese people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people exclamation" the revolutionary people shouted slogans to warmly welcome the distinguished nepalese guests. when chairman of the nepalese national panchayat ram hari sharma and his wife and other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others went forward and cordially shook hands with them. then the distinguished nepalese guests, accompanied by the chinese leaders, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. at this moment a jubilant scene prevailed. the people beat drums and gongs and waved miniature national flags of china and nepal and bouquets to greet the distinguished nepalese guests. before a streamer inscribed with the slogan "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" an art troupe performed "the waist drum dance" and other dances. chairman sharma waved repeatedly to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were:

pei shih-chang, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, lo shu-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee peng shao-hui, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, li chiang, fang yi, liu shao-wen, liu yu-fa, chai cheng-wen, yu li-chun and yang kung-su.

also present at the airport were ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife, diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in peking.

yeh cheng-chang, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and niranjan bhattarai, first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking, who went to kwangchow specially to welcome the delegation, arrived here by the same plane.

chairman ram hari sharma and his wife and the national panchayat goodwill delegation led by him arrived at kwangchow from shumchun by train on the evening of the 19th. they were given a warm welcome by wang shou-tao and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi and chung ming, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

that evening the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of chairman ram hari sharma and his wife and all the distinguished guests of the national panchayat goodwill delegation.

when the distinguished nepalese guests left kwangchow for peking by special plane this morning, wang shou-tao, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi, chung ming and others saw them off at the airport.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Chairman of Nepalese National Panchayat Ram Hari Sharma and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests in Guest House

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun this afternoon went to the guest house to meet ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and his wife, and all the members of the national panchayat goodwill delegation he is leading.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk and had supper together.

accompanying vice-chairman kuo mo-jo to the guest house to meet the distinguished nepalese guests were pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, han nien-lung, vice foreign minister, yang kung-su and yen cheng-chang, leading members of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife were present.

Chairman of Nepalese National Panchayat and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests See Modern Revolutionary Ballet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and his wife, and members of the nepalese national panchayat goodwill delegation he is leading this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe. they were accompanied by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun.

when chairman sharma and other distinguished nepalese guests entered the theatre, the people greeted them with warm applause.

ranadhir subba, nekpalese ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the embassy also attended.

also accompanying them in seeing the performance were pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee.

when the performance was over, chairman sharma and other distinguished nepalese guests, accompanied by vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and others, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the artists to congratulate them on their success.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Grand Ceremony Warmly Welcoming Nepalese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a grand welcoming ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this afternoon to give a warm welcome to the table tennis team of the kingdom of nepal. this was followed by exciting friendly exhibition matches between the chinese and nepalese table tennis players.

the capital indoor stadium was alive with warm expressions of friendship and unity between the people of china and nepal. the national flags of china and nepal hung over the rostrum of the hall. huge streamers inside and outside the indoor stadium were inscribed with the slogans: "a warm welcome to the table tennis team of the kingdom of nepal exclamation" "long live the traditional friendship between the chinese and nepalese people exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

the distinguished nepalese guests attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the exhibition matches were:

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and his wife, and members of the nepalese national panchayat goodwill delegation, now visiting china; nara shamsher rana, leader of the nepalese table tennis team and president of the nepal table tennis association; and

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and li tso-peng, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, were present.

before the welcoming ceremony, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, vice-premier li hsien-nien and deputy chief of the general staff li tso-peng met and had a cordial and friendly talk with hara shamsher rana, leader of the nepalese table tennis team and president of the nepal table tennis association.

the chinese and nepalese athletes marched into the arena amid the enthusiastic applause of the spectators. the band struck up the national anthems of china and nepal. friendly exhibitions in women's and men's team events and in men's singles began following the exchange of team pennons by the players of both countries.

the nepalese table tennis team had made five friendly visits to china in the past and the chinese table tennis team also had visited nepal several times. during the nepalese team's current visit, the table tennis players of both countries learned from each other and exchanged experience in the course of training. this fully demonstrates the traditional friendly relations between the people and athletes of the two countries.

also attending the welcoming ceremony and watching the exhibition matches were pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of the government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee su yu, wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, tsao cheng, han nien-lung, ting hsi-lin, chen shu-huai, chou jung-kuo, li ching-chuan and yu li-chun.

after the exhibition, ram hari sharma, hara shamsher rana, ranadhir subba and other distinguished nepalese guests, accompanied by kuo mo-jo, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng and others, stepped down from the rostrum, shook hands with the chinese and nepalese players and were photographed together with them.

Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation Visits Peking Cotton Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and his wife and the national panchayat goodwill delegation he is leading visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill today. nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife were also there.

when the distinguished guests from nepal, our friendly neighbour, arrived at the mill in the company of pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, they were warmly welcomed by liang chia-tien, vice-chairman of the mill revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the mill, as well as the workers. the workers hung over the mill's gate a huge streamer with an inscription in honour of the guests. they also

pasted up on the walls of the workshops posters bearing the slogans "salute to the people of nepal exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal exclamation" and others.

chairman sharma and the other distinguished nepalese guests heard an account given by a leading member of the mill revolutionary committee of how the workers had grasped revolution and promoted production. they then made rounds of workshops, a kindergarten and a canteen of the mill.

also accompanying the distinguished nepalese guests was yeh cheng-chang, leading member of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Give Banquet to Warmly Welcome Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation Led by Chairman Sharma

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a banquet this evening, warmly welcoming ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and madame sharma, and all the distinguished guests of the goodwill delegation of the nepalese national panchayat he is leading.

attending the banquet on invitation were general nara shamsher rana, president of the nepal table tennis association, and his wife, members of the nepalese table tennis team, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended.

the national flags of nepal and china hung on the rostrum of the banqueting hall of the great hall of the people, where the banquet was given. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and chairman sharma made warm and friendly speeches, which were enthusiastically applauded. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo's speech was followed by the playing of the national anthem of nepal and chairman sharma's speech by that of the national antnem of china.

china and nepal are close friendly neighbours. their people have a traditional friendship. chairman sharma and other distinguished nepalese guests have come to our country for a friendly visit bringing with them the profound friendship of the nepalese people for the chinese people. the hosts and guests conversed cordially at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship. they recalled the history of the friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples and wished that the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries would be further consolidated and developed.

present at the banquet were:

pei shih-chang, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, lo shu-chang, cni fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of the government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries peng shao-hui, wang hsi-ke, chang ching-yi, ho chen-ya, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang nai-jung, cheng chi-hung, li chiang, chen shu-fu, kao li-hsing, fang yi, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, tsao cheng, su chieh, pan yu-hung, li hsin, tu hsing-yuan, liang chi-chou, chien chih-kuang, mao meng-hsiang, huang hsiao-shan, liu yu-fa, ma jen-hui, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, li chung-chi, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, yu li-chun, chai cheng-wen and liu ching-tang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, at the banquet held this evening in honour of the goodwill delegation of the national panchayat of nepal:

your excellency respected chairman ram hari sharma and madame sharma,

respected general and madame rana,

your excellency respected ambassador subba and madame subba,

distinguished guests from nepal,

friends and comrades,

at the invitation of the national people's congress of china, the goodwill delegation of the national panchayat of nepal headed by his excellency chairman sharma has come to china for a friendly visit. we are very glad to have in our midst the envoys from our friendly neighbour. first of all, allow me, on behalf of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china and the chinese people, to express warm welcome to our distinguished guests from nepal.

china and nepal are close friendly neighbours, and the traditional friendship between our two countries has a long history. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and nepal, the friendship between us has developed continuously. there have been many exchanges of visits between leaders of our two countries; our two countries have concluded the treaty of peace and friendship and satisfactorily settled the sino-nepalese boundary question; the sino-nepalese friendship highway has been successfully completed, and the economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between our two countries are daily on the increase. the goodwill visit to china by the delegation of the national panchayat of nepal in 1963

left a deep impression on us. last year, after attending the wedding ceremony of his royal highness crown prince birendra and her royal highness crown princess aishwarya, my colleagues and i made a visit in your beautiful country at the invitation of the nepalese government and national panchayat, and were accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception by the nepalese government and people. i would like to take this opportunity to express once again my thanks. these daily-growing friendly and good-neighbourly relations between our two countries have set a good example for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between countries with different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. sino-nepalese friendship is in the interests of our two peoples and conducive to the defence of peace in asia and the world. we firmly believe that sino-nepalese friendship has a deep foundation and broad prospects for development. our two governments and peoples will continue their efforts, strengthen their cooperation and advance together along the broad road of friendship.

nepal is a country with a long history. the nepalese people are an industrious and brave people who have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression. under the leadership of his majesty king mahendra, the nepalese government and people have waged unremitting struggles to uphold national dignity and safeguard state sovereignty and have achieved marked successes. the nepalese government and people have also made big progress in developing national economy and building their country. the chinese people heartily rejoice over all the achievements of the nepalese people and sincerely wish them new and still greater successes.

the chinese government has consistently held that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we resolutely oppose big-nation chauvinism with big nations bullying the small and strong nations bullying the weak. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will, as always, support the just struggles of the people of all countries. the chinese people will remain forever the reliable friends of the nepalese people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

friends and comrades exclamation coming to china for a friendly visit, the goodwill delegation of the national panchayat of nepal headed by his excellency chairman sharma has brought with it the nepalese people's profound sentiments for the chinese people, and it will certainly make positive contributions to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal. we wish the delegation success in the visit.

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples,

to the prosperity and strength of the kingdom of nepal,

to the health of their majesties king mahendra and the queen,

to the health of his excellency chairman sharma and mme. sharma,

to the health of all the friends of the delegation,

to the health of general and mme. rana and all the friends of the nepalese table tennis team,

to the health of his excellency ambassador subba and mme. subba,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Nepalese Chairman Sharma's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, at the welcome banquet given by premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo this evening:

your excellency premier chou en-lai,

your excellency vice-chairman kuo mo-jo,

distinguished chinese friends,

excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

today i feel great pleasure to find myself along with other members of the goodwill delegation of rastriya panchayat in this great land of the people's republic of china, our next door neighbour. i have brought with me the greetings and good wishes of our king and the nepalese people to the chinese people and their leaders.

on this occasion i would like to offer many thanks to h.e. mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and h.e. kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, for giving us the opportunity to visit this great country.

there has been constant intercourse between our two peoples. we have been good neighbours and good friends throughout our history. this age old relation between our two countries is being strengthened every day under the able leadership of his majesty king mahendra and chairman mao. the exchange of visits of cultural and political delegations between our two countries from time to time and the state visit of his majesty king mahendra and the visits of the prime ministers of our two countries and the vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress mr. kuo mo-jo have further cemented the age old ties of friendship between our two countries. we believe in mutual understanding, co-operation and the principle of peaceful co-existence as the essential requisites for the maintenance of everlasting friendship. we are happy to affirm that these prerequisites are found in our relationship.

after trying the westminster type of democratic system for ten years and finding it unsuitable to the needs and the development of the country, nepal changed under the leadership

of his majesty king mahendra to a partyless democratic panchayat system in 1960. this democratic system, which is based on nepalese culture and tradition, was a historical necessity and today the energy and enthusiasm of the entire nepalese masses have been speedily channelled into one or the other activity of national development. moreover, under this system, the administrative structure itself is designed to be responsive to the will of the people. a new vision was afoot to put mass action to the best use, to foster mutual goodwill, to coordinate various group interests, to decentralise the administration and to bring about far-reaching social, political and economic changes in a peaceful and orderly manner. a dignified order of things has been brought about by the panchayat system to encompass the true aspirations of the people, which is so basic to the successful functioning of the system.

under the most able and dynamic leadership of h.m. the king, the way in which this system has achieved economic and social progress, during a very short span of time, is remarkable indeed. the new social code which is known as the law of the land has given equal rights to all men and women irrespective of their class and creed. today all nepalese have equal voting rights, equal economic opportunity and justice before the law. nepal is predominantly an agricultural country and with the introduction of land reform programme, the antiquated and undemocratic feudal system of landlords has been abolished and today the land has been equitably distributed among the peasants.

nepal is a country of villages and for the upliftment of the village community, we have launched a national campaign popularly known as "back to village national campaign". under this campaign more emphasis has been laid for the urban people to go to the villages to participate in the village development programmes. the government officers of all ranks must go to spend some time in the villages every year and share work with the villagers, and such a mix-up of urban people with the rural people has brought about a new awakening and consciousness in the villagers.

under the able leadership of h.m. king mahendra, nepal is on the road to economic development and we are very grateful to the people's republic of china for providing us with different technical and financial assistance, which has been greatly helpful in toning up of our economic development. even at the time when china herself was mobilising her resources in generating her economy, she was generous enough to contribute financial aid to nepal. it is not only china's economic aid which has been considerable, that has helped us, but more important than that the spirit behind that aid has been appreciated more. we shall not forget this and also your support to us in times of difficulties.

the achievements of the chinese people during the last two decades in every field of human endeavour are astonishing. and all these achievements are the fruits of self reliance, dedicated service to the people, the able guidance of chairman mao and other leaders. we offer our congratulations to you in all these, and also on your latest achievement -- the successful launching of your second man-made satellite.

adhering to the principles of peaceful co-existence, the relationship between our two countries is going very satisfactorily. your selfless help to our economic development and support of our policy of non-alignment and neutrality as formulated by our beloved king mahendra is highly appreciated by our government and the people.

we on our part have always been a sincere friend of the chinese people. we rejoice at the progress and achievements they make and we believe no world problem can be meaningfully discussed without the participation of the people's republic of china; and hence at the united nations we have always advocated the restoration of the rightful seat to the people's republic of china.

once again i want to express, on behalf of the delegation and my own, our heartiest thanks for the warmth of your reception.

may i now propose a toast

to the everlasting friendship between nepal and china,

to the prosperity and well-being of the chinese people,

to the health of his excellency chairman mao, may he live long,

to the health of h.e. vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of h.e. premier chou en-lai,

to the health of h.e. kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

to the health of distinguished chinese friends,

to the health of their excellencies ambassadors, charge d'affaires and their wives, and

to the health of all present here exclamation

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Consul-General in Nanning and Consul in Kwangchow Give Film Reception to Mark 21st Anniversary of "Day of All-Vietnam Struggle against US Aggression"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

le quang nhan, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, and tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, separately gave a film reception yesterday evening to mark the 21st anniversary of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression".

present at the reception in nanning were leading members of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the regional command of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. units stationed in nanning and the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, including liu chung-kuei, an ping-sheng, chao mao-hsun and hsu chi-hai. in kwangchow, leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee were present, including lin li-ming and teng hsiu-fang.

films about the heroic fighting of the vietnamese people

against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs were shown at the receptions.

on the eve of the 21st anniversary of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression", leading members of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in kunming and the kunming municipal revolutionary committee, including comrades chou hsing, chen kang, tu jui-lin, liu ming-hui and liang chung-yu, gave a banquet in honour of no thang, new d.r.v.n. consul-general in kunming, and other comrades of the consulate-general.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Factories and Schools in Chinese Cities Commemorate "Day of All-Vietnam Struggle Against US Aggression"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

factories and schools in shanghai, tientsin, kwangtung, kwangsi, liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang, hopei, kiangsu, shantung, kiangsi, chekiang, hunan and hupen held meetings and carried out other activities in the past two days in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the "day of all-viet nam struggle against u.s. aggression".

vietnamese trainees and students and other vietnamese comrades in these places took part in the activities to mark the occasion.

leading members of the factories and schools spoke at the meetings. they warmly praised the vietnamese people for carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of "march 19" and for the great victories won in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they expressed their determination to learn from the heroic vietnamese people and grasp revolution and promote production so as to give all-out support, by concrete action, to the vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

representatives of the vietnamese trainees and students also spoke at the meetings held in various places. they recounted the splendid victories the vietnamese people had won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they stated that the vietnamese people were determined to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win" and carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Delegation Visits Peking Capital Iron and Steel Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the romanian government delegation he is leading visited the peking capital iron and steel company this morning. they were accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

when comrade gheorghe radulescu and other comrades on the delegation and romanian ambassador to china comrade aurel duma, accompanied by comrade yang tien-kuei, chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry, arrived in the company, comrade tiao hung, vice-chairman of the company revolutionary committee, told the distinguished guests the workers' achievements in carrying out chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production".

the distinguished romanian guests then visited the company's iron smelting plant, coking plant, steel making plant, and rolling mill.

comrade gheorghe radulescu praised the company's achievements and wished the workers still greater successes under the guidance of the correct line of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

Comrades Li Hsien-nien and Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks with Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, today held talks with comrade gheorghe radulescu, head of the romanian government delegation, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were:

members of the romanian government delegation: comrades ion avram, stefan constantinescu, mircea badica and iordache ionescu; comrade aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; comrade leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, first secretary (economic) of the romanian embassy in peking; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned comrades fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, li shui-ching, chiao kuan-hua, yang tien-kuei, li tien-ching, kao lu and wei yu-ming.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Romanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and all the comrades on the romanian government delegation he is leading.

romanian ambassador to china comrade aurel duma and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy attended the banquet.

present on the occasion were comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned comrades chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chen mao, jen yun-chung, mao pao-chung, li shui-ching, shen hung, li pen-hai, yang tien-kuei, yang wei-chun, chang chen-chiang, tsao cheng, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, ma jen-hui, wang wen-lin and wang yueh-hsi.

comrade li hsien-nien and comrade gheorghe radulescu spoke at the banquet, which was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania. their speeches were warmly applauded.

on this happy occasion both chinese and romanian comrades time and again drank toasts to constant consolidation and development of the profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and romania which is built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Vice Chairman Radulescu's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, mar. 20, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by gheorghe radulescu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, at the banquet given by vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening in honour of the romanian government delegation:

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade chiu hui-tso,

respected comrades and friends,

first of all allow me to convey the warm greetings of friendship and internationalist unity of the central committee of the romanian communist party, of comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the party and president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, of the romanian government and all the romanian people, to the glorious communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, to vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and other distinguished leaders of the party and government of the people's republic of china, and to all the fraternal chinese people.

dear chinese friends, i feel very satisfied now that we are here with you again, following our last visit to your country not long ago. you have given us warm welcome and we are steeped in friendship. you have said heart-warming words about the romanian people and the leadership of the party and government. i would like to thank you sincerely for all this.

we regard this as full demonstration of the solid friendship between our two peoples, two parties and two governments. this friendship is built on the principled basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and on the basis of mutual respect and complete equality. it is growing with the strengthening of relations between romania and china in various spheres and the winning of new achievements in cooperation.

dear chinese comrades, the romanian people highly appraise the friendship and many-sided cooperation between romania and china. we would like to assure you that the romanian communist party and our government will make every effort to promote daily increasing prosperity and development of the friendship and cooperation between romania and china in the interest of our two countries and two peoples.

under the leadership of the communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people have made brilliant achievements in various fields in economy and social activities, and this is widely known, appraised and admired in our country. these achievements have completely transformed the old china and turned it into a strong and prosperous socialist country. the successful launching of the second earth satellite shows that your country has achieved constant progress in science. the recent diplomatic recognition of the people's republic of china by a number of countries on all continents powerfully demonstrates that the prestige of the people's republic of china in the world is rising constantly. this is a recognition of the fact that the role played by socialist china is becoming more and more important in the development of the present world. without the participation of the people's republic of china, no question of great importance in the present world can be solved and this is becoming more and more prevalent public opinion in the world.

we extend our heartfelt congratulations to you on your tremendous achievements and sincerely wish you new, still greater progress in all fields.

respected comrades and friends,

the romanian people, like the chinese people, are energetically engaged in extensive, creative activities of building up a new society. under the leadership of the romanian communist party, our people are making tireless efforts to ensure a still better living for the working people and achieve ever-increasing prosperity of their socialist motherland. rallying closely round the party, the working class, the peasantry,

the intelligentsia and other sections of the working people have worked in this direction and made marked achievements in developing romania's economy and culture. not long ago we brought to a successful conclusion the 1966-1970 five-year plan, which marked an important stage of socialist romania on the road to progress and prosperity.

these achievements were made in spite of the immense difficulties and losses caused by the natural disaster last year. i wish to take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the chinese people for their solidarity and the people's republic of china for its timely assistance, which was the largest foreign assistance to our country then in difficulty. comrade nicolae ceausescu said of this at a mass rally in satu mare, one of the hardest-hit cities, on november 28, 1970: "i would like to express particular thanks to the communist party of china, to the government of the people's republic of china, to the chinese people and to comrade mao tsetung for the relief granted to us."

at present, the romanian working people are busy working for the fulfilment of the tasks set in the plan of 1971, the first year of the new five-year plan, the principle and projects of which were set at the tenth congress of the romanian communist party.

our people will make a new and important step in building a socialist society with an all-round development when these tasks are accomplished.

romania sticks to the full use of its own material and financial resources and manpower, which are the main factors of the national economy and social progress, and at the same time combines its own efforts with the development of economic relations with other countries on the principled basis of respect for state sovereignty, national independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. the core of romania's foreign policy is to work for all-round development of friendly relations and cooperation with all socialist countries and, with the adherence to its foreign policy as the prerequisite, for constant expansion and deepening of economic ties with these countries, ties that underlie the strengthening of each socialist country and the promotion of its prosperity, hence the strengthening of the socialist power in the world as a whole. meanwhile, romania supports, within its capacity, developing countries in their struggles for winning and defending their economic and political independence and against the policy of colonialism and neo-colonialism by the imperialists.

as a socialist country, romania carries on a firm struggle against imperialism. adhering to this policy, the romanian people and government have firmly sided, and keep on siding, with the vietnamese people, who have set a brilliant example of heroic struggle to all oppressed nations and people the world over striving for national liberation. romania fully supports the just cause of the vietnamese people and the heroic struggle led by the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam against u.s. imperialist aggression. our country also supports the fraternal socialist democratic republic of viet nam in working at peaceful construction and in its struggle to defend national independence. not long ago when the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by foreign minister madam nguyen thi binh visited our country, comrade ceausescu declared: "i want to assure our vietnamese comrades that the romanian people will give them all-out support and wish them ever greater success in their just struggle."

the romanian people and government oppose and protest against u.s. new action of aggression in extending military operations in laos, and express solidarity and support for the laotian and cambodian peoples who are carrying on a stubborn struggle to safeguard freedom and national dignity.

romania holds that it is necessary immediately to end the war in viet nam and foreign intervention in indochina. all troops from the u.s. and other countries taking part in the aggression must be withdrawn unconditionally. the people of viet nam and other countries in indochina must be permitted to settle their own matters of existence under no foreign intervention. our country also stands for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the southern part of korea so that the korean people are assured the possibility of fulfilling their just desire for unifying their fatherland.

keeping in close touch with the chinese people through fraternal friendly relations, socialist romania holds that the people's republic of china plays an important part in the victorious struggle against imperialism and for freedom, socialism and peace. therefore, we stand firmly for the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of u.s. troops from taiwan, an inseparable part of the people's republic of china, for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n. and for the ousting of the chiang kai-shek clique from that organization.

respected comrades and friends,

we believe our current visit and our talks with our chinese colleagues will come to a successful conclusion with the signing of some important agreements on the supply of complete sets of equipment and installation. this will mark a new step taken in strengthening the solid friendship between the peoples, parties and governments of romania and china.

with a desire for further developing these relations, i propose a toast

to the friendship between the romanian people and the chinese people, between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party, between the romanian socialist republic and the people's republic of china;

to new achievements of the people's republic of china and the prosperity of the chinese people;

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to your health, comrade li hsien-nien,

to your health, comrade chiu hui-tso,

to the health of other leading comrades in the party and government of the people's republic of china,

to the health of all present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

following is the full text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of the romanian government delegation:

respected comrade gheorghe radulescu,

respected comrades on the romanian government delegation,

comrades and friends,

on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend a warm welcome to comrade radulescu, member of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and to the romanian government delegation he is leading. four months ago, we gave a banquet here to welcome comrade radulescu. we are very glad to gather here today to welcome our old friends again. we feel it very heart-warming to talk about the friendship between the chinese and romanian people.

in the past year, the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, have stood against foreign pressure, overcome the effect of natural disaster and won new victories in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in building up their motherland. the romanian people triumphantly fulfilled the 1970 plan for national economy. industrial production has kept growing rapidly and agriculture production has registered remarkable achievements. as comrade ceausescu put it, in 1970 romania "stood a severe test" and it was "a year of outstanding achievements" for romania. the victories of the romanian people dealt relentless blows to and brought ignominious defeat for those who gloated on their troubles and attempted to bring them to their knees by taking advantage of their difficulties. as your friends, the chinese people are overjoyed at the victories and achievements the romanian people have scored in various fields and extend warm congratulations to them.

the revolutionary struggle waged by the people the world over against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs is surging ahead and the situation is excellent. people of viet nam, laos and cambodia are growing ever stronger in their war against u.s. imperialist aggression and continuing to win new victories. the more u.s. imperialism expands its war of aggression in indochina, the deeper it will sink in the quagmire and the greater disastrous defeat it will suffer. the escalation of war by u.s. imperialism has aroused increasingly strong opposition from the people all over the world. we are glad to notice that the romanian people have given active support to the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, that the romanian government very early recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and that it has recently voiced its determined denunciation of u.s. imperialism for its crime in invading laos and expanding the war in indochina. this just stand of romania's is well received by the people of the world.

comrades, china and romania are friends sharing weal and woe in the struggle against foreign aggression and oppression. sympathizing with and supporting each other, the people of our two countries have forged a profound revolutionary friendship on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. in recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two parties and countries have greatly developed. the frequent contacts between the leaders of both countries and the interchanges in various spheres of activity have promoted understanding and friendship between us. the friendly visit now being made by comrade gheorghe radulescu who has led a delegation to our country for a second time will undoubtedly further strengthen our friendly relations and co-operation.

now i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania,

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of romania,

to the health of comrade nicolae ceausescu,

to the health of comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

to the health of comrade gheorghe radulescu,

to the health of all comrades on the romanian government delegation,

to the health of ambassador aurel duma and his wife,

to the health of all other romanian comrades present,

to the health of all comrades and friends present.

Romanian Government Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "The Red Lantern"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

gheorghe radulescu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the romanian government delegation he is leading, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, this evening saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern", performed by the china peking opera troupe.

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking also attended the performance.

when comrade radulescu and other romanian comrades entered the hall, the audience gave them a standing ovation.

accompanying the distinguished romanian guests were pai hsiang-kuo, yang tien-kuei and li tien-ching, leading members of the chinese departments concerned.

after the performance, comrade radulescu accompanied by comrade li hsien-nien mounted the stage and, cordially shaking hands with the artists, congratulated them on their success.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

a chinese workers' delegation led by comrade wei ping-kuei, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the conference of representatives of anshan revolutionary workers, left here by air for bucharest today. the delegation will attend on invitation the congress of the general trade union confederation of romania to be held from march 23 to 27.

members of the delegation are: comrade liu chun-yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of kwangchow revolutionary workers, and comrade liu yu-o, leading member of the conference of representatives of hsiangtan revolutionary workers in hunan province.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: comrade kang piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; comrade chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading comrades of the organizations concerned jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, wu hsiao-ta, li ting-chuan and liu ke-ming.

comrade octavian gavris, first secretary, and comrade marius gheorghiu, second secretary, of the romanian embassy in china, were also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 19, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a film reception at the embassy this evening at which a chinese colour film on a revolutionary peking opera on contemporary theme, "taking tiger mountain by strategy", was shown.

the reception was attended by mihnea gheorghiu, first vice-chairman of the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; popa pretor, vice-minister of foreign trade; nicolae ionescu, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the central committee of the romanian communist party; ion dodu balan, vice-chairman of the state committee for culture and art; responsible members of other departments concerned, workers in culture and art and pressmen.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huyen Tan Phat Send Warmest Greetings on China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 20, 1971)

lawyer nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on march 18 to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai extending the warmest greetings on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite.

the message reads:

peking

his excellency mao tsetung
chairman of the communist party of china,

his excellency lin piao
vice-chairman of the communist party of china,

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

learning china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite, we wish, on behalf of the south viet nam people, n.l.f. and p.r.g., to convey to your excellencies and through your excellencies, to the chinese communist party central committee, government, scientists, technicians, workers, cadres and combatants of the chinese people's liberation army who have contributed their share to this achievement, our warmest greetings.

the south vietnamese people are highly elated at and proud of this great and brilliant scientific achievement and consider it a great contribution of the chinese people to the cause of the world peoples now struggling against u.s.-led imperialism and for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress. this constitutes precious encouragement for the south vietnamese people and armed forces who are determined to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors. we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao tsetung many great achievements in the development of science and technology, in building their motherland into a prosperous country and in strengthening their national defence capacity.

lawyer nguyen huu tho
president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

huynh tan phat
president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

south viet nam march 18, 1971

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Embassy in Sweden Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 19, 1971)

the chinese embassy in sweden gave film receptions here on march 15, 16 and 19. the colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown and warmly welcomed by the audiences.

attending the receptions were over 600 guests including swedish government officials, journalistic, art and literary figures, leading members of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden and the swedish-chinese association, representatives of progressive asian, african and latin american organisations in sweden, envoys of friendly countries to sweden and patriotic chinese residents.

prolonged, warm applause burst out again and again during the show.

after the film shows, the audiences congratulated chinese ambassador wang tung and other members of the chinese emoassy on the successes scored by the chinese people in revolutionary art and literature. some friends said, "this film has attained very high levels both in its theme and artistic standard." "this is the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in art and literature." many friends warmly praised the modern revolutionary peking opera for enabling the brilliant figures of workers, peasants and soldiers to take the centre of the stage. an old overseas chinese said: "the modern revolutionary peking opera is just splendid exclamation".

CHINA AND US

China's 487th Serious Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the border areas of kwangtung and yunnan provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region between 12:37 hours and 13:04 hours on march 21.

between 14:54 hours and 15:52 hours on the same day, another u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of the yungshing island and the tung island of the nansha islands in kwangtung province.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. military planes, to issue the 487th serious warning.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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"PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE"

In Scientific Research We Must Persevere in the Orientation of Serving the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by

Rubber Section of the Botanical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 19, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of whom do we serve is a fundamental question and a question of principle." The question of serving either personal fame and profit or the workers, peasants and soldiers is a fundamental question of orientation which a scientific research worker must settle. There has been a violent struggle between the two lines and two ideologies about this question for a long period of time.

The question of "whom do we serve" in scientific research is, first of all, reflected in the selection of subjects for research. Before the cultural revolution, as a result of the interference by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of science and technology, some people used the quick attainment of personal fame and profit instead of the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers as the criterion in selecting subjects for research.

Now let us take the research on the resources of rubber plants as an example: The workers, peasants and soldiers submitted requests to our institute as early as before the cultural revolution. In 1965 a worker comrade warm-heartedly took a kind of seed which was in great abundance to the institute asking for an analysis so as to determine its usefulness in serving socialist construction.

At that time many of us who were influenced by the bourgeois idea of personal fame and profit disregarded the worker's request and thought: "It

does not pay to go through a lot of trouble analyzing this common seed which can produce only a report on its composition at the most. There is little to be gained there!" Thus they threw this task out of the window and pigeonholed this extremely useful botanical resource.

At that time Liu Shao-ch'i's idea of personal fame and profit, namely: "As long as we learn a speciality well we shall be able to become famous and expert in the future," had a very profound evil influence in our section. In selecting subjects for research many people turned down requests by workers, peasants and soldiers but tried hard to find subjects from technical literature, to which few people paid attention, and proudly wrote theses about them so as to become famous and expert.

For instance, we once spent a great deal of energy on the study of a very rare component of the oil of ephedrine and its structure. Although they knew full well that this component was rather useless in production, they did not hesitate to put in a great deal of manpower and material resources in its study because they thought since nobody at home or abroad had ever investigated this component, they would become famous and expert if they achieved some results and wrote a thesis about it.

We engaged ourselves in the study of botanical resources for more than ten years in the past, but we only went more and more astray on the counter-revolutionary revisionist road of scientific research. As a result, we ended up "doing a great deal of hard work without achieving anything" and failed to make scientific research serve socialism as it should.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers, peasants and soldiers mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. Re-educated by the working class, we energetically repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific research, established the viewpoint of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers in a preliminary way, and effected a fundamental change of the point of departure in selecting subjects for research.

In March 1969 a worker comrade from the purchase station of Tungsheng people's commune of Peking municipality brought in some seeds of the same kind as those sent here by that worker in 1965, and requested for an analysis. The worker-PLA propaganda team assigned this task to us and guided us to launch a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois idea of personal fame and profit. They pointed out profoundly: "You were wrong in the past in that you did not serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. To disregard requests by the workers, peasants and soldiers or actively to accept them is not an ordinary professional question but a question concerning the fundamental orientation for scientific research work and an important question concerning the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the scientific research front."

By studying the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" we realized that there was a great difference in ideological feeling between us and the workers, peasants and soldiers. Worker comrades who had never been in contact with botanical

research worked hard to make the abundant botanical resources serve socialist construction, but we who were supposed to be specialized in the research of botanical resources threw research subjects which were of great economic significance out of the window.

Why is there such a great difference? The difference lies in the lack of a world outlook of serving public interest. The bourgeoisie give first priority to "self-interest" and pursue after personal fame and profit, so naturally they pay no attention to requests by the workers, peasants and soldiers but crawl along the revisionist road of "thesis--research--thesis." The only way to treat requests from the workers, peasants and soldiers warmly and voluntarily carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of scientific research is to give first priority to "public interest" and strive to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. With understanding elevated, our determination became stronger and we happily accepted this task.

The change from "throwing out of the window" to "accepting" requests by workers, peasants, and soldiers in connection with scientific research was only the beginning of our change from pursuing personal fame and profit to serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the question of "whom do we serve," the struggle between the two ideologies permeated every piece of scientific research work.

After repeated analyses we determined the chemical composition of these seeds and made a sample of synthetic rubber out of it. Now should we conduct experimentation behind closed doors or should we go out of the laboratory to do it together with the workers, peasants and soldiers? This was an acute question laid in front of us. At first sight this appeared to be a question of the method to be adopted, but in reality it was still a question of whether we were willing to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Experimentation conducted in separation from the practice of production and behind closed doors would be an indication of the fact that the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific research had not been eliminated thoroughly.

Before the cultural revolution Liu Shao-ch'i spared no effort to oppose scientific research work that served the workers, peasants and soldiers and the scientific and technical personnel's following the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers, saying preposterously that the only way to attain "achievements in scientific research" was to "work hard in the laboratory". Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in the Chinese Academy of Sciences also tried their best to advocate staying in tall buildings and laboratories to work for personal fame and profit.

Under the influence of these counter-revolutionary revisionist preposterous views, even some of the subjects of research originally taken from socialist production went astray and in a direction away from serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. For instance, our experiments on the multiple utilization of acorn was a task initiated by a production unit. But later as

a result of some comrades conducting experiments behind closed doors, they ended up abandoning the study of the problem of utilization of the principal component of acorns and began publishing theses on the study of a certain component which made up only one percent of the acorn. Results obtained this way were totally not the kind wanted by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Under the leadership of the working class, we changed our way of experimenting behind closed doors, went out to integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and brought about fundamental changes in our research work. When we took the sample of synthetic rubber to Peking Printing and Dyeing Plant, we were warmly welcomed and supported by the master workers. They said excitedly: "We have been hoping for a long time that our motherland will one day produce synthetic rubber. As the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries spare no effort to obstruct our import of natural rubber, we must try to enable our motherland to begin production of rubber at an early date for use in printing and dyeing so as to win glory for Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland." The worker-comrades immediately conducted experiments in printing with our sample and discovered that it was up to the requirements of the printing and dyeing industries.

Later the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tungsheng people's commune volunteered to take on the task of producing this kind of rubber. After overcoming one difficulty after another together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we quickly turned out synthetic rubber of high quality.

Success in the production of synthetic rubber has shattered the monopoly of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and furnished the printing and dyeing industries of our motherland with an important raw material. This is another victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

This incident was a powerful repudiation against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary and preposterous theory that "the only way to attain achievements in scientific research is to work hard in the laboratory." In the meantime it made us realize that if scientific and technical personnel engaged themselves in scientific research behind closed doors without keeping in touch with reality, it would be impossible for them to act urgently on what the workers, peasants and soldiers needed urgently, or think about what the workers, peasants and soldiers were thinking, or make scientific research work serve workers, peasants and soldiers. The only way to insure that scientific research work could advance incessantly along the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers would be to follow the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Success in the production of synthetic rubber is an achievement of scientific research work in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, but it does not mean that we have already thoroughly solved the question of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. The question of "whom do we serve" is in reality a question of world outlook. Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Change in world outlook is a fundamental change" and "It takes a very long time to change the world outlook thoroughly." We must experience a violent

ideological struggle before we can establish the world outlook of totally and thoroughly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

After production of rubber began, worker comrades brought forth the question of lowering the cost and improving the quality. At that time, some of our comrades thought we had already done quite a lot so far in our synthetic rubber work, so the work of further improving the conditions of processing would not "pay." Under the influence of this erroneous thought, we withdrew ourselves twice from the rubber plant. This indicated that we wavered in the question of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

However, with the help and education of the master workers we returned to the rubber factory and solved the question of improving the quality and made new contributions to the development of the production of rubber.

Through the practice of one year or so we have realized profoundly that whether one works for the public or for the individual and whether one serves the workers, peasants and soldiers or pursues personal fame and profit represents two totally different world outlooks. Ideas of personal fame and profit represents the corrupt bourgeois world outlook. When we have this kind of world outlook it would be impossible for us to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must establish the proletarian world outlook of wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers before we can resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Practice shows that the only way for the scientific and technical personnel to make scientific research work advance victoriously along the course pointed out by Chairman Mao is to grasp the remolding of world outlook energetically, repudiate in depth renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist ideas such as "fame and profit in command" and "technology first," and adhere firmly to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

* * *

Thoroughly Repudiate the Idea of "Private Ownership of Knowledge"

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of Shenyang Metal Research Institute

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 19, 1971)

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line; but the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the scientific and technological front has not come to an end. The question of whether scientific and technical knowledge is for the "public" or the "individual" is one of the important targets in this struggle.

For long periods of time Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary viewpoint of "private ownership of knowledge" had a profound evil effect. Before the cultural revolution the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" was expressed mostly in terms of individuals striving to become famous and expert. At present although not many people openly advocate "private ownership of knowledge" any more, the remnant poison of "private ownership of knowledge" still has not yet been thoroughly eliminated.

Such ideas as "learn some skill for personal protection," "there is no future in scientific research work," "fight for the glory of the unit," etc., are manifestations of the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" under the new situation. We must raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and perseveringly, and thoroughly repudiate such ideas.

Some scientific and technical personnel think that when they have "learned some skill" they will be able to protect themselves. Their aim is not to "learn some skill" to serve socialism, but to use skill as capital for the attainment of personal fame and profit.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Political work is the life line of all economic work." Knowledge and skill has always served a certain political line. In our country if scientific research work is divorced from proletarian politics, it will slip onto the evil road. The purpose of Liu Shao-ch'i's clamor about the "private ownership of knowledge" was to make scientific and technical research in our country serve his aim of restoration of capitalism.

The road followed by the Electronic Microscope Section of our Metal Research Institute before the cultural revolution clearly demonstrates this question. This section had modern equipment and technology, but before the cultural revolution and under the effect of the poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some people with grave bourgeois ideas considered the advanced equipment as their "private property" and advanced

technical skill as something for their own "protection." They only "wrote theses" for themselves in order to obtain personal fame and profit but paid no attention to scientific research tasks the accomplishment of which was urgently needed by the state and the people.

A unit that imported a batch of tin-plated iron sheets from a certain capitalist country discovered irregularities on the tin surface. Suspecting that the quality was probably not up to standard, it came to the Electronic Microscope Section requesting it to find out certain data accurately with the electronic microscope so they might be used as a basis for negotiation. But some "experts" and "authorities" in this section even turned down such a solemn political task with such excuses as "We do not have the necessary skill for examination work" and "scientific research departments should do more work on 'theory'."

After the cultural revolution the revolutionary scientific and technical personnel in this section offered their knowledge and skill to the workers, peasants and soldiers and used their knowledge and skill to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On one occasion during the performance of the task of examining the quality of the surface of imported zinc-plated iron sheets, they worked hard on their technical problems for the sake of the revolution and finally found out in a short period of time that the quality of zinc-plating on the surface was not up to standard. In this way they made a contribution to the state.

The jobs were similar, but one group of men entrusted with them was for "self-interest" and the other for "public interest." When the standpoint and attitude were different the result became different too. Facts demonstrated that: Under many circumstances those who consider scientific and technical knowledge a capital asset for the pursuit of personal fame and profit not only fail to serve the Chinese revolution and world revolution but, on the contrary, may even end up helping the bourgeoisie and jeopardizing the revolutionary cause. Intellectual elements must work for the revolution wholeheartedly before they can play a more useful role in the socialist cause.

Ideas such as "there is no future in scientific research work" and "use your hands more and your head less" etc., are another expression of the persistence of the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" under the new situation. People with this kind of idea are precisely the same people who took pride in scientific research and used scientific research work as a means for gaining personal fame and profit. They thought there was "future" in scientific research work only when it would lead to personal fame and profit for them. Today they think there is "no future" in scientific research work only because the bourgeois idea of becoming famous and expert is no longer valid.

In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and company's assertion that when we had skill we "should have everything" was for the purpose of using the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" to pave the way for the restoration of capitalism. Today the people who spread the idea of "no future" also aim at defending the

"private ownership of knowledge" and preventing revolutionary intellectual elements from offering their knowledge to the working people and serving the proletariat.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers, peasants and soldiers have climbed upon the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the superstructure and opened up a new world for all scientific and technical personnel who are willing to help workers, peasants and soldiers to develop their wisdom. The broad masses of revolutionary scientific and technical personnel are shouldering the heavy responsibility of scaling the summit of science and technology side by side with the workers, peasants and soldiers; so how can we say "there is no future in scientific research work"?

During the three great revolutionary movements we scientific and technical personnel of the Metal Research Institute integrated ourselves with the workers and broke through certain "restricted areas" in the realm of high-temperature alloys set up by the "experts" and "authorities." We conducted research and successfully trial-manufactured many kinds of new high-temperature alloys out of the abundant resources of our motherland, modified those "most advanced" products which foreigners bragged about very proudly, shattered the technological embargo imposed on us by US imperialism and Soviet revisionism, and filled up the vacuum in the realm of metal materials for our country.

We have never felt that we had as much opportunity to show our talents to the full as we have today. Facts have demonstrated that scientific and technical personnel can have a bright future only when they have the idea of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. If those people who still have the gravely erroneous idea of "private ownership of knowledge" today fail to speed up the remolding of their ideology, they will definitely be useless to the proletariat and will eventually be abandoned by the people.

To "fight for the glory of the unit" is still another expression of the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" under the new situation. This preposterous view has quite a market among some of the people who often put the interest of their own unit above the over-all interest and turn the technical skills and equipment in their hands as well as achievements in scientific research conducted by them into "ownership by the unit." In the great cooperation they "grabbed the dragon head," fought for "ownership of achievements" and even said such things as: "Scientific research units are directors and production units and units which make use of the results are but actors" and "the credit of invention should go to scientific research units."

Such group egoism or enlarged individualism is totally incompatible with the spirit of Communist cooperation. It is a hindrance to the proletarian scientific and technical cause.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Everything proceeds from the people's interest, not the interest of an individual or a small group." After the tempering by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel of our institute went out of the laboratories,

asked the workers, peasants and soldiers to become their teachers, organized "three-in-one" groups consisting of research, production and utilization units, and engaged in socialist cooperation.

During an enlarged experiment for the study of a new alloy steel urgently needed by the state, master workers took the lead to overcome one difficulty after another. In less than a year's time they successfully turned out this type of "steel of pride," which has since replaced the "trump card steel" greatly played up by certain foreigners, and is now playing a greater and greater role in socialist construction. It would have been impossible to develop this new steel at such high speed with such high quality had it not been for their development of the role of "three-in-one combination" and their practice of socialist cooperation. Such an achievement could never have been attained if they relied only on scientific research units to engage in "academic research." So, they realize profoundly from practice that intellectual elements can achieve nothing if they do not follow the road of combination with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Our repudiation of "private ownership of knowledge" does not signify that we do not want knowledge or that intellectual elements are useless. What we aim at is to develop further the role of revolutionary intellectual elements in the three great revolutionary struggles. Proletarians must not only master knowledge but also become masters of knowledge. What we repudiate is the individualist idea that considers the "learning of some skill" as a 'personal protection." Comrade Bethune's offering of his own skill to the proletarian revolutionary cause and his spirit of constant betterment will forever be a model for us to follow.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Change of world outlook is a fundamental change." The only way for the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel to scale the summit of science and technology continuously and contribute more to the people is to receive re-education ceaselessly from the workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements, thoroughly discard the bourgeois viewpoint of "private ownership of knowledge" and offer their knowledge to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

* * *

The Doctrine of "Knowledge Belongs to the Individual and Achievement Belongs to the Public" Must Be Repudiated

by

Liao K'o-ch'ün (廖科詢)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 19, 1971)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel decided to march forward by leaps and bounds in the correct direction of scientific research serving proletarian politics and integration of scientific research with production pointed out by Chairman Mao. However, some scientific and technical personnel gravely affected by the bourgeois idea of personal fame and profit disseminated the preposterous doctrine of "knowledge belongs to the individual and achievement belongs to the public." They said: "It is all right to have a little idea of personal fame and profit because results obtained from scientific research serve socialism anyhow."

The doctrine of "knowledge belongs to the individual and achievement belongs to the public" is a new expression of the bourgeois doctrine of "private ownership of knowledge" and therefore a rehash of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of the fusion of public and private interests."

"Belonging to the individual" and "belonging to the public" are diametrically opposite to each other and can never be combined into one; and public interest and private interest can never co-exist. Those who sing the tune of "knowledge belongs to the individual and achievement belongs to the public" consider socialist scientific affairs led by the Party as a means by which the individual can climb up the ladder. They work for themselves under the pretext of serving the public in an attempt to bring about the fusion of public and private interests. Ideas of personal fame and profit in these people have developed to a grave extent.

Some people may only "have a little" idea of personal fame and profit at the beginning and such idea may not be serious. But if they do not repudiate such idea thoroughly and allow it to remain, this "little" idea of personal fame and profit will grow and expand itself. An old scientific worker said with profound feeling: "Bourgeois ideas of personal fame and profit are indeed the origin of all evil and I have personally experienced it. As soon as we have a little of such ideas we shall continue to think only about personal gains. In this way it will be impossible for us to serve revolution and the people wholeheartedly or to concentrate in our work. In this way we shall waver to the left or right during an emergency in revolution and finally become disloyal to the Party."

People with different world outlooks have different answers to the question of who owns the knowledge and whom do we serve. We proletarians hold that scientific and technical knowledge is created by the working people in the

three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation. In a socialist society science and technology are important means for transforming nature and developing socialist production and they should serve the people and proletarian politics.

In imperialist and social-imperialist countries science and technology are monopolized by a small number of people to serve a small number of people. As our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The United States does have scientific and technical knowledge but unfortunately it is in the hands of the capitalists, not the people. So it is used for internal exploitation and oppression as well as external aggression and murder."

Those with grave bourgeois ideas give priority to "self-interest," usurp knowledge as their own and strive to usurp results of research as well. How can they allow it to belong to the public! And when scientific and technical knowledge is in the hands of these people how can it serve socialism!

For instance, for the sake of becoming famous and expert some of the scientific research personnel usurp the accumulated knowledge and information during ordinary times. In the course of research they usurp also all research records and data. After being sent to factories, they also give lip service to "engaging in scientific research for the sake of revolution"; however, they keep the smallest achievements as their own. They are the last ones to be willing to let achievements belong to the public!

The only way for the revolutionary scientific and technical personnel to truly create more achievements in scientific research for socialism and to make new contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction is to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, thoroughly repudiate various bourgeois ideas of personal fame and profit, thoroughly remold the bourgeois world outlook, liberate themselves from the spiritual shackle of personal fame and profit and resolutely establish the idea of "totally" and "thoroughly" serving the people.

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LOWER LEVEL ADMINISTRATION

Strengthen Investigation, Carry Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in a Still Better Way

by

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Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels." "No investigation, no right to speak." Chairman Mao's great teachings incisively elucidate the dialectical relationship between practice and understanding. Only by going among the masses and into realities and intensively investigating conditions can we overcome idealism and metaphysics and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a still better way.

Changing Our Style of Work, Personally Making Investigations

Formerly I was poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the "theory that the masses are backward" and "theory of joining the Party to be an official," so that I did not remold my world outlook very well and my mind was imbued with many idealist and metaphysical ideas. I once wrongly held that I had worked for 20 years in P'ingkuo and I was familiar with the people and the conditions there and I could take command by virtue of my "past experience." For this reason, I did not pay sufficient attention to investigating the conditions.

In April last year, the new hsien Party committee was established. It assigned to me the job of handling the problem of Nakung brigade in Yunghung commune. This brigade was formerly a comparatively advanced one. Its leading group was later divided in opinion, so that the various policies could not be carried out and revolution and production went downhill.

After accepting the task, I read a few documents on the conditions of this brigade and heard a few reports by the commune. I felt the conditions of this brigade generally agreed with the information I had obtained. I was fully confident. Accordingly I sent some people to solve the problem, but eventually the problem could not be solved. What was the cause?

Bearing this question in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao says: "Those who are responsible for guiding the work...must personally investigate the actual conditions of the social economy and they should not rely on written reports alone, because these two are different things." "Those engaged in practical work must go at any time to enquire into the changing conditions." An important reason why I could not readily solve the problem of Nakung brigade was that I did not personally investigate the conditions.

I only saw the minor aspects and worked according to my impressions. As a result, I certainly could not think of any good method and suggest any good ideas.

It is necessary for a leading cadre to organize the office cadres to go to investigate conditions at the basic level; but a more important thing is that he should go personally to investigate the conditions and obtain ample first-hand information, so that he can find out the law that governs things there and exercise correct leadership after doing something to remold and process the second-hand information by the method of discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside. If one takes one's one-sided experience as something absolute and does not accept new things and study new problems, one will be liable to make mistakes of empiricism.

My former ideological style of trusting my "past experience," depending on my wishful thinking, sending other people to do a job and being satisfied with second-hand information was in essence an expression of the fact that "airs of an official" were playing the devil and "laziness" stood in the way. It was a metaphysical viewpoint. It reflected the pernicious influence of bourgeois idealism upheld by Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and company against revolutionary practice. "Airs of an official" were a deadly enemy to the making of deep-going investigation and the carrying out of a correct line. "Airs of an official" invariably would lead to "laziness"; "laziness" invariably would lead to degeneration. As time went by, mer would become revisionist and political power would be lost.

After criticizing the bourgeois idealism, I decided to fight against "airs of an official," to destroy "laziness" and to change my style of work. I went with a few comrades to Nakung brigade and conscientiously investigated conditions there. It was not until then that I discovered that the leading group of this brigade was divided in opinion because the class enemies made troubles behind the scenes.

Seeing the problem clearly, I fully aroused the masses to hit hard at the handful of class enemies. As a result, the cadres and the masses learned a living lesson of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the unity of the revolutionary ranks was strengthened and the leading group promoted revolutionization of its thinking. This brigade very quickly ranked among the advanced again.

After I solved the problem of Nakung brigade, the hsien Party committee again sent me to Pusau brigade, Hsin-an commune, to get a clearer picture of the trend of class struggle in the new situation. I formerly had stayed in this brigade five times, the longest stay lasting six months and the shortest stay lasting half a month, so that I was comparatively familiar with the conditions there. Drawing on the lesson of the last incident, I was not satisfied with my being "familiar with the conditions" and having "deep impressions." Instead, I went personally to conscientiously dissect this "sparrow," thereby having a real grasp of the current class struggle. While making investigations, we and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade squarely criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory

of dying out of class struggle," thereby enhancing our consciousness of class struggle, the line struggle and sustained revolution. Later, we popularized the typical experience of Puszu brigade and carried out class education and line education extensively in the whole hsien. An excellent situation developed.

The practice of struggle made me understand that: only by fighting against his "airs of an official," destroying his "laziness," changing his style of work and personally investigating the conditions can a leading cadre feel the pulse of the mass movement, grasp the new trend of class struggle and lead the masses to advance continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Perseveringly Investigate Conditions When Work Is Busy

The office of our hsien revolutionary committee was understaffed but had much work to do. Its work was busy and complex. Sometimes, we had to seek advice from one branch and to report on conditions to another branch, and we had to hold meetings and to make reports. We often were so very busy that we had to work until late at night. In this state of affairs, my living ideas showed themselves: Since work is busy, investigations may be put aside for the time being. Anyway, conditions at the basic level are reported in good time and I can spare the trouble of going once or twice to the basic level. This will bring no harm.

While I was thus thinking, something happened which taught me an impressive lesson. It was early 1969 when spring farming was very busy. The movement of Party consolidation and Party building was under way in some communes and brigades in our hsien. At this juncture, it was reported that some problems arose in Party consolidation in Shanglin brigade, Fengwu commune, and spring farming there was hindered. The leading cadres then remaining in the hsien headquarters included only me and a standing committee member. Should I go to investigate the conditions there? A struggle began in my mind. If I should go, I really was too busy to be spared from the work at the top level; if I didn't go, I felt it was my duty to tightly grasp and solve the problems there. I discussed the matter with this standing committee member. Eventually I decided to go there once. But I expected to stay there only for a while and come back quickly.

During my investigation in Shanglin brigade, I discovered that this brigade did not conscientiously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian policies while conducting Party consolidation and some Party members there were meticulous about minor problems and dared not take the heavy load of production. On this basis, I went further to investigate the conditions and found that the Party branches of a few other brigades also had similar problems. I realized that this was a major problem concerning whether or not Chairman Mao's line of Party building could be implemented.

Accordingly, I changed my former decision and stayed to work at this brigade. On the one hand, I went deeper to investigate the conditions. On the other hand, I got together with the Party members and poor and lower-middle

peasants of this brigade to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching "To rectify ourselves organizationally, we must first rectify ourselves ideologically" and his other relevant teachings, led them to correctly handle the relationship between organizational rectification and ideological rectification and strengthened the political and ideological work among the Party members. Consequently, the Party members imposed stern demands on themselves in accordance with the five requirements for Communists and vigorously played their role as vanguard fighters in the three great revolutionary struggles, and a new outlook appeared very quickly in the ideological revolutionization and organizational revolutionization of the Party branch and in revolution and production of this brigade.

This incident made me understand that: A leading cadre must do his work to the point no matter how busy he might be with his work. Chairman Mao teaches: "In the last analysis, the duty of a leader can be summed up chiefly into two points, that is, to form opinions and to use the cadres." The busier their work is, the wider the field of their work is and the more complicated the conditions are, the more they should persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to investigate the conditions, so that they can find the law of things, overcome blindness, strengthen consciousness and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way.

After that, on the basis of this understanding, I paid comparatively close attention to going perseveringly into realities to make investigations no matter how busy I might be with my work. The higher level once assigned me the task of, building water conservancy projects extensively with emphasis on small ones and by conscientiously carrying out the policy of self-reliance. At the moment, the hsien headquarters was faced with a great number of problems which urgently needed to be studied and handled. I successively called a conference on water conservancy, a meeting over the telephone and a meeting by means of broadcasts, issued documents, printed brief reports, arranged tasks and made inspections. I was very busy. But, the lower level did not go quickly into action and did not work energetically. Immediately I realized that if I issued commands while divorcing myself from realities, I would take the old road of alienating myself from the masses and go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Accordingly, I took my baggage, went out of my office and came to K'angma brigade, Hsinch'eng commune, where I went to the worksites in day time and held investigation meetings with the Party branch and the old poor peasants at night.

Through investigation, I came to understand that laying undue emphasis on "things ostentatious and foreign" was the biggest ideological hindrance in the construction of water conservancy projects. The question lay with the basic level, but the root was with us leading cadres. Formerly I also had the idea of laying undue emphasis on "things ostentatious and foreign" and held that a water conservancy project must be big. There would not be construction without destruction. I put myself into the criticism and got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line squarely. This brigade relied on its own efforts and, after fighting bitterly throughout winter and the ensuing spring,

built 24 small water conservancy projects, expanding the acreage of paddy fields which had constant water supply from 105 mow to 1,000 mow.

We popularized this brigade's experience of tightly grasping the line education and pushing forward the construction of water conservancy projects, thereby very quickly touching off a new upsurge of building water conservancy projects in the whole hsien. In the past two years and more, more than 1,200 small water conservancy projects have been built, greatly expanding the area of irrigated land. Grain output has increased in the past six years in succession.

I deeply understood that: Whether or not a leading cadre can perseveringly investigate conditions below is a major problem concerning whether or not he can carry out the correct line. By the way of dissecting a sparrow, we can have an all-sided view of the situation and set the situation as a whole in motion. Investigating conditions is precisely an effective way of turning the passive into the active when work is busy.

We also adopted appropriate measures to strengthen investigation. For example: Usually a cadre at or above the level of a standing committee member selects a point, maintains constant contact with it and investigates its conditions; when carrying out the central tasks, he keeps watch over the most advanced and the most backward and makes typical investigations in the way of dissecting a sparrow; he integrates the points with the areas and investigates the conditions in many points while paying emphasis on a central task and a problem, etc. These measures serve as a guarantee for us in perseveringly carrying out investigations.

Being Pupils of the Masses, Going Deep to Investigate Conditions

In investigating conditions, should we go to the masses in the capacity of their pupils, or should we lord it over them in the capacity of their leaders? This is an ideological problem as well as a problem of attitude and world outlook. This also involves the struggle between the two lines. A leading cadre must put himself and the masses in the right positions, be pupil of the masses in all places and should neither ride over the masses nor put on lofty airs. Only in this way can he maintain close ties with the masses, learn the true conditions in his investigation and really learn something from the masses.

The hsien revolutionary committee once carried out an open-door rectification campaign. I and a few comrades of the revolutionary committee went to Pank'o production team of Ch'engkuan commune to enquire into the opinions of the commune members regarding the revolutionary committee.

At the beginning, the commune members said that the newborn proletarian revolutionary political power was good in every respect and had no comments to make. Did the commune members really have no comments to make? This puzzled us. Immediately we examined ourselves and found that we had airs of an official and there seemed to be a wall between ourselves and the masses in feeling.

Chairman Mao taught us that, in making investigations, we must "look downward and must not look up into the skies." He also admonished us time and again: "Without full enthusiasm, without resolutely looking at the lower levels, without the desire for knowledge, without shedding our lofty airs and without the spirit of being pupils of the masses, we definitely cannot do our work and definitely cannot do it well."

I came to understand that if I did not remold my world outlook, fiercely fight against the word "official" in our innermost being and eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward," we could not be good pupils of the masses.

After that we changed our methods of work and did three things in this production team: We get together with the commune members to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness; we take part in collective productive labor; we show concern for their well-being. In this way, we got along very well with the masses and had a common language with them. The commune members eagerly made suggestions to the leadership of the hsien revolutionary committee.

This striking change in the attitude of the commune members of Pank'o production team made me feel that investigating the conditions was a good method of learning from the masses and also a good battlefield for fighting against self, repudiating revisionism and remolding world outlook.

After that, while going among the masses to investigate conditions, I paid attention to eating, living, laboring, studying Chairman Mao's works, fighting against self and repudiating revisionism together with the masses, treating them with equality, listening to them attentively, asking their opinions and writing them down, putting forward questions for discussion with them. As a result, the masses were willing to tell me what was in their minds, boldly made suggestions to me and frankly told me their experience, helping me understand many of the conditions of which I formerly knew nothing, learn many new things and enhance my consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Study Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism, Raise Initiative in Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

by

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The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to teach cadres some knowledge of Marxism-Leninism--the greater the knowledge the better. In other words, it is necessary to carry on with Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism."

The practice of struggle has made me realize that in order to truly carry out the task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the basic level, leadership cadres must carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of their own accord. Such initiative cannot be seized merely by virtue of simple class feeling and work experience. To have it,one must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical writings, arm oneself with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and ceaselessly destroy the idealist and metaphysical world outlook.

In Studying Philosophy, It Is Necessary To Work Hard at Increasing Consciousness of Struggle Between the Lines

I began to study philosophy in 1964. At the time I was works manager of Chiangshan Cement Works, where I was beset with one difficult problem after another in grasping production. At one time the crushed rocks from the stone-crusher were too big, which directly affected the output of ground material, and the two large kilns were often compelled to stop production.

To solve this problem, I studied "On Contradiction," and tried to find the principal contradiction why the rocks could not be crushed into smaller pieces. After repeated analysis, I came to the conclusion that the productive power of the crusher was too small. How could the contradiction be solved? I thought that was simple. All that needed be done was to introduce two-stage crushing by installing a bigger crusher in front of the existing machine.

Accordingly, I did my best to acquire two large crushers. However, these proved useless because technologically they were irrational.

What more could be done? I thought that since it was impossible to install a big machine in front, we could at least install a smaller one at the back. So I again acquired a third crusher. A new building was erected and the machines duly installed. When it was time to begin trial production,

the general engineer came to me and said, "These machines are installed at a wrong angle and too much dust will fly about when they are run. They cannot be used." I was completely deflated.

In this way the two-stage crusher was sentenced to death and became a "heap of scrap." After working hard for some time, we gained nothing.

Not long afterward, the great proletarian cultural revolution which Chairman Mao personally initiated and led began. In the revolutionary mass movement I received a profound education. The revolutionary masses said to me: "You have been victimized by 'Liu poison' deeply. Operational machines become 'scrap metal' because you have completely ignored the masses in your mind and believe only in bourgeois technical 'authorities.' If you want to crush the big rocks, you must first of all crush the revisionist things in your head." This criticism from the masses shook my mind greatly. Why, even after I had studied philosophy, did I fail to solve problems?

Later, with Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" as a weapon, the workers marched in depth on production and resurrected the machine which had been sentenced to "death" by the bourgeois technical "authorities," saving 830,000 Kwh of electricity a year. On the day the machine was successfully trial run, I went to the workshop full of joy to attend an on-the-spot criticism meeting called by the workers. The workers angrily condemned and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and criticised "the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and "the philosophy of the foreigners' slave."

Recalling that I had carried out in the past the revisionist line of "professional work first" and "experts run factories," which poisoned my mind as well as bound the hands and feet of the masses, I was agitated and ashamed of myself. I studied anew Chairman Mao's philosophical works at the time and found them particularly relevant. Chairman Mao taught us, saying, "There are two most marked features in the dialectical materialism of Marxist philosophy. One is its class character--it openly declares that dialectical materialism serves the proletariat. The other is its practical character--it stresses that theory depends on practice, that the basis of theory is practice, and that in turn theory serves practice."

I realized that Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking was the theoretical basis for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, that to learn philosophy was to learn how, starting from the proletarian stand, Chairman Mao applied the viewpoint and method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to the observation and solution of problems and to step up the initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and that if Chairman Mao's philosophical works were studied merely as works on methodology, one would not be able to learn the "method" and would never be able to study and apply them successfully. This is the reason why I was unable to master Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Since then I have been concentrating on raising my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in my study of philosophy. I study with problems of the two-line struggle in mind and while studying, I further increase my consciousness of the two-line struggle, so that while pulling the cart hard I may lift my head to look at the road in order to avoid losing my bearings. In the complicated and complex struggle between the two lines, I maintain a sober political head.

In the fall of the year before last, not long after I was admitted into the works revolutionary committee, the Party-rectification and Party-building movement began in the works. At that time the quality of the cement produced fell steadily. The masses criticized me for passively learning a lesson of placing "production first" before the great proletarian cultural revolution without actively grasping the class struggle in the realm of production. At the time, different views were also found within the leading squad itself. Some members of the leading squad held that since production could not rise, it was time to devote some energy to it. They energetically urged me to stay physically at the kiln and lift the quality of the cement produced. Others opposed this, saying, "If only we pay attention to cleaning up the class ranks and Party rectification and Party-building, the quality of cement will improve without our paying any attention to it." Accordingly, they kept me there and would not let me go.

Some urged me to go, but others held me without letting go. How should I deal with this problem? Having studied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, I realized that both the above-mentioned views were one-sided, but that the views of the masses, which conformed to Chairman Mao's teaching of "Grasping revolution to stimulate production," were right. We must firmly insist on bringing proletarian politics to the fore, but that did not mean that there was no need of paying attention to production. We must not think that waging political struggle alone is bringing politics to the fore and that waging production struggle is not bringing politics to the fore. The question is in what position we place politics. No matter what we do, we are bringing politics to the fore so long as politics is put in command. If one has the idea that "it is safe to grasp politics but dangerous to grasp production" and separates revolution from production, or even substitutes revolution for production, one will essentially be negating the role of politics as the commander. By so doing, one will inevitably run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through study and analysis, I came to understand the dialectical relationship between politics and production and strengthened my initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Accordingly I went to stay at the kiln together with other responsible comrades of the works, conducted investigation in depth, roused the masses to action, and brought politics to the fore in the realm of production. The activism of the masses being promoted by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the quality of cement produced went up again.

Eliminate Blindness in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

It was during the great proletarian cultural revolution that I first learned that there was a struggle between the two lines within the Party. However, what I learned was quite superficial, with a high degree of blindness. After the establishment of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee, my mind was again confused with regard to the question of the two-line struggle. I thought that since the new Party committee and revolutionary committee were formed of new men and were a new leading squad, the question of two-line struggle was already basically settled.

In summer last year vivid educational activities on the two lines were launched in many areas with regard to the concrete situation in each area. However, I thought that these activities had nothing to do with our works, and so we did nothing. At that moment some of the masses of our works put up a big character poster, in which they voiced their disagreement with the Party committee over a particular act. I was quite surprised. Because we were afraid of "disorder" and would have things go on smoothly, we took "stringent" measures and suppressed the dissident view of the masses. This caused great repercussions among the masses. Some of them asked us: "Which line is it that you are carrying out?"

The criticism from the masses was a great shock to me. With this problem in mind, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's philosophical writings. Chairman Mao said, "Contradiction is universal and absolute. It exists in every process of the development of things and runs through every process from beginning to end." In the historical phase of the socialist society, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and the struggle between the two lines will absolutely never cease. To deny the existence of the two-line struggle is to deny the existence of class struggle and the fundamental laws of materialistic dialectics. It amounts to falling into the slough of idealism and metaphysics and is in essence a reflection of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" under the new situation.

Our muddled understanding of and erroneous acts toward the mass movement showed that the struggle between the two lines still existed in the new leadership squad. But because we did not have the viewpoint of one dividing into two, we failed to see the two-line struggle although we had eyes, and could not walk on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line although we had legs. It was extremely wrong for us to deny the existence of, avoid and cover up contradictions with regard to the problems pointed out in the big character poster put up by the masses.

To adhere firmly to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and bring to light the problems of ideology and political line that existed in the leadership squad, the Party committee, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The philosophy of the Communist Party is a philosophy of struggle," decided to mobilize the masses freely, carry out open-door rectification, and eradicate any idea of self-complacency among members of the leadership squad relating to the struggle between the two lines.

Seeing the problems of the two-line struggle in the leadership squad and in ourselves does not mean that we can correctly solve these problems. Here there is also a question of daring or not daring to "struggle." Chairman Mao says: "The result of the mutual struggle between the two conflicting and opposing sides is that they always change in each other's direction under certain conditions." Only by daring to struggle against all erroneous tendencies that do not conform to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and against the mistaken ideas in our own heads shall we be able to firmly defend and voluntarily execute Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When the rectification began, I was afraid that we might not be able to ignite the "fire" among the masses for some time. But the development of the situation was completely unexpected by us. Within three days a hightide of big contending and big blooming rose, and big character posters spread like wild fire to our innermost souls.

At the time a new living idea was born in my mind: I thought that I had been working hard all the time, but in the end I still had to face a mass of criticisms. I felt I was wronged and very unhappy about it. What did that show? I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice." I realized that my unhappiness in the face of the big character posters was a kind of conceit and complacency, that I really wanted to offset the gap in my ideological revolutionization with "achievement" and resist the criticism of the masses against my non-proletarian ideas with the "merits" I had earned.

Such change in my thinking was not progress made with the changing objective situation. I was not serving as a guide to the mass movement, but followed behind the wheels of the mass movement and trying to pull them back. Having realized this, I severely struggled against my own selfishness and impure thoughts at a meeting of the Party committee and decided to correct my mistake for the interests of the people. I went down to the lower levels of my own accord, to all workshops of the works so as to listen directly to the criticism of the masses.

At the lower levels, the broad masses directed many sharp criticisms at me. Thereupon I went back to my former self ideologically. I thought some of the criticisms too abusive for me to stand them. As soon as this sentiment arose, Comrade Wu P'ei-sheng, Army representative and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, said to me: "In dealing with a mass movement it is necessary to see the mainstream and the direction it takes. It is wrong to see only the side streams but not the mainstream, or go further to overshadow the mainstream with problems of the side streams. That means that you are wavering in your determination to follow the mass line. How you deal with the mainstream and side streams of a mass movement involves the question of which line you are carrying out. If you grasp the mainstream, you will be able to guide the mass movement actively in its progress; but if you grasp the side streams without letting go, you will inevitably deal with the mass movement passively or even resist it."

At another meeting of the Party committee I again severely criticized my metaphysical view that saw only the side streams without seeing the mainstream. While going down to the lower levels, I also invited the masses to come to the

upper level. We held a rectification study class which was also attended by workers representatives, to further arouse the masses, launch a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign in view of the problems of the leadership squad and myself, and insist on opening the door to the open-door rectification in the end, so the leadership squad of our works and myself might advance one more step on the road of ideological revolutionization.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "A correct political and military line is not produced naturally and peacefully. It is always produced and developed in struggle." To make Chairman Mao's revolutionary line strike root deeply in our heads, it is necessary to arm ourselves with dialectical materialism, overcome blindness in the two-line struggle, and hold on firmly to "one dividing into two" and the philosophy of struggle.

Continuously Divide One Into Two and Make Revolution Humbly and Cautiously

The long-term character of the class struggle and line struggle in the socialist period determines the long-term character of the remolding of one world outlook. We must firmly defend and voluntarily carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must not only voluntarily "divide" and dare to "struggle against" the bourgeois things in our minds, but also continuously "divide" and "struggle against" them.

When I was first put by the masses in a "three-combination" leadership post during the great cultural revolution, I paid more attention to ideological remolding. But when some achievement was made in work, and particularly when our works was rated an advanced unit, we were somewhat intoxicated. That led to deviation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the second half of last year, I studied the revolutionary dialectics of one dividing into two together with comrades of the whole works, discovered gaps five times in succession amid praises from others, and opposed conceit and eradicated complacency. But as my guiding thought was not right, and as the whole object was to preserve our advanced status and our face, I did not really discover any gap in my thinking or solve any problem regarding the world outlook. So problems cropped up.

In October last year representatives of T'unglu <u>hsien</u> Party committee and Nanpao production brigade came to our works to make a presentation of "scriptures and treasures." At a general meeting at which the visitors gave an account of the heroic deeds of the cadres and the masses of Nanpao who "would not bow down even when Kuomintang was falling on them," a comrade who was in charge of reception of the visitors said to me: "T'unglu <u>hsien</u> Party committee has brought with it a packet of books, probably about the advanced deeds of Nanpao production brigade, and wanted to present them to us. Shall we give them in return some of our material on our study of philosophy?" I thought at the moment that since people gave us something, we should of course give them something in return. So I said without thinking further, "Yes!" Then I packed a number of copies of a pamphlet on the study of philosophy in our works, which was published by People's Publishing House of Chekiang, and sent them out as a present.

At the conclusion of the meeting, I opened the package given us by T'unglu hsien Party committee and found, instead of books on the advanced deeds of Nanpao production brigade, ten copies of a compact edition of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung. Looking at the bright red treasure books, I waged a violent ideological struggle against myself. The thought which flashed across my mind before I made a present of our books showed that I had not successfully learned Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics and that I had not regarded our accomplishments as a result of the guidance provided us by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I talked everyday about dialectics and the fight against conceit, but my actions betrayed a feeling of conceit and complacency. The basic reason for this was that I had not dealt with the five successive finding of gaps really from the viewpoint of "one dividing into two." I was satisfied with the finding of gaps without seeing whether the findings were accurate and deep enough, and thought one-sidedly that as five gaps had been found, there could not be any problem left. As the old saying went, "Look at one single spot and you know the whole leopard." The latest fault appeared to be an accidental, special happening, but there was necessity in accidents and generality in particularities. One single mistake in action revealed a big gap in world outlook.

In the past I had not truly understood the great truth of Chairman Mao's earnest teaching, "Humility makes one progress, conceit causes one to fall behind." I merely regarded "humility" and "conceit" as a condition of the interchange between progress and backwardness, but had not try to understand them from the plane of two different world outlooks. As a result, I had not actively waged an offensive war against conceit and complacency, but merely waged a passive defensive war against it. This naturally left a breach in my defenses through which bourgeois metaphysical ideas penetrated.

What should I do now that a problem had come to the surface? Should I meet it face to face or bypass it? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is the task of communists to expose the erroneous ideas of the reactionaries and metaphysics, make known the inherent dialectics of things, and promote the change of things so as to attain the object of revolution," we boldly exposed and resolved contradictions.

With this end in view, the Party committee immediately decided to send a member on a special trip to T'unglu hsien Party committee, bringing with him fifty copies of "Five Philosophical Works of Chairman Mao." He was warmly received by them.

After that, I severely struggled against complacency in my head through a dissection of this typical example, and urged the masses of the whole works to put forward once more their views on myself and on the Party committee. I found gaps and dug up roots from the depths of my mind. I myself and the other members of the leadership squad kept our heads sober from beginning to end, developed the working style of humility, caution, and avoidance of conceit and rashness, and firmly proceeded along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Not long ago I went to stay and labor at the transportation and marketing workshop. When I came back to the dormitory on the second day of my arrival at the workshop, I heard a message from the 5th shift of the transportation and marketing workshop being broadcast on the loudspeaker system of the works. It began: "Secretary Lu came to our shift to labor yesterday and carried coal together with us all. Secretary Lu not only does manual labor, but also carries out ideological work..." Then one after another members of the shift talked about Secretary Lu.

I felt more and more uneasy as I listened. I said to myself: "These praises from the masses do not mean that I have done labor enough. In fact they are 'urging' me on. These 'praises' mean that I am not doing enough labor. I should regard them as 'criticism' and 'admonitions.' If I say nothing after hearing these praises or feel gratified, I shall be forgetting the remolding of my own world outlook."

At a study day of the Party committee a few days afterward, I gave a complete account of what happened, together with the conclusion which I arrived at after a few days of thinking hard. I said, "The workers do manual labor everyday, but no one would think of writing something in their praise. I have taken part in labor for only two days, yet the workers have praised me. We should regard the 'praise' as 'criticism.'"

Thereupon other comrades of the Party committee said, "The praise for you is also a criticism against us. In the past we have always put off our participation in labor whenever our official work was busy. From now on we must never forget to do labor no matter how busy we are in our official duties."

Through this analysis we all realized further that cadre participation in collective productive labor was a fundamental, important thing under the socialist system. Since then members of the Party committee have voluntarily and resolutely been taking part in collective productive labor. They go deep into the first line, reliable close ties with the masses while participating in labor, and cesselessly remain their own world outlook.

Numerous facts have taught me and enabled me to understand that as a power-holder I must "divide" and "struggle" whenever I encounter problems or criticism, and firmly grasp the remolding of my world outlook. Even when I am praised for positive achievements made, I must nevertheless "divide" and "struggle" and relentlessly grasp the remolding of world outlook. Only by cesselessly "dividing" and "struggle" can I avoid being weighed down by burdens and dare to make revolution when I am criticized and avoid being conceit and unwilling to make revolution any more when I am praised, and advance steadily along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* *

WORKERS' DEPENDENTS

Oil Workers' Wives Run Farm

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 23, 1971)

acting upon chairman mao's "may 7" directive, housewives, the wives of workers of yumen shihyukou oil field in kansu province, northwest china, have organized themselves to run a "may 7" farm in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. one hundred women have reclaimed 46 hectares on the grassland over the past five years, producing 565 tons of grain, 235 tons of vegetables and 3.5 tons of oil-bearing crops, as well as raising over 800 heads of cattle, sheep and pigs. they sold 41 tons of grain to the state last year, apart from meeting their own needs in grain, vegetables, oil and meat.

seventeen housewives came to this place in the spring of 1968. only a few thatched huts were there, but they decided to stay and make revolution and transform nature. they soon repaired the thatched huts and made beds. this group later grew to a hundred people. the battle started to grow grain. they got up very early in the morning to work in the fields in the bitter cold. some women from south of the yangtze river were not used to such harsh weather but nobody complained. with great tenacity, they reclaimed and levelled 33 hectares.

to get these fields sown within a very short time was a tough job. faced with difficulties, the women turned to chairman mao's three constantly read articles which gave them courage and determination. they worked hard, with the determination to steel themselves, and soon mastered the skill of ploughing and sowing. they got the sowing done in just a month. they followed up by careful weeding, loosening the earth and applying manure. the crops grew well and they got a good harvest the first year.

in the slack seasons, they went out to collect manure. communist party member cheng hsiu-ying and hsieh su-lan, who is in poor health, took the lead. inspired by them, all hundred women went into action. up early and back late, they travelled long distances to the mountains to collect animal droppings and cut grass. as a result, they had not only enough manure but pig-feed as well.

they worked hard to run a school, a nursery and a livestock farm all by themselves.

the women farmers were not content to get several good harvests. they raised the slogan "make greater contributions to the country". since the area has only 86 frost-free days, they have tried to find ways to grow wheat, cabbage, turnip and linseed, and they have succeeded. their livestock breeding, mainly pigs, is also a success.

[illegible]

Revolutionary Road Maintenance Worker

(NCNA-English [illegible], Mar. 23, 1971)

[illegible] people in Liencheng county [illegible] east china, have warm praise of the excellent work of a revolutionary road maintenance worker yu yu-ting, member of the communist party of china.

he is now a member of the county's transport station revolutionary committee. he began road maintenance work on the [illegible] mountain [illegible],000 metres above sea level in 1958. his work covered a 3-kilometre-long section which has [illegible] bends and [illegible] steep slopes. safe transportation is ensured in all seasons due to his careful work.

yu yu-ting was born in a poor peasant family. before liberation, his father had to till the land for a landlord. his father died of back-breaking work. his four brothers and sisters died of starvation. when yu yu-ting was less than fifteen [illegible] he was herding cattles for a landlord and led a miserable life.

yu yu-ting often says that chairman mao liberated the poor people from the abyss of suffering and they are emancipated politically and economically. yu yu-ting says that he has become what he is today thanks to chairman mao. "i must [illegible] chairman mao's works, fulfil the tasks [illegible] the party and do my share to help promote the [illegible] construction," he says. he studies and [illegible] chairman mao's brilliant work. "serve the people" [illegible] and always puts the revolutionary work and the people's interests above everything.

on stormy nights yu yu-ting usually cannot fall asleep worrying about the highway. he braves the rain to inspect it. one [illegible] bringing along a [illegible] the maintenance worker hurried off to inspect the highway from the foot of the mountain to the top section by [illegible] the heavy rain caused a mountain flood. [illegible] the road was stacked by weeds and stones and the overflow swept the road. yu yu-ting jumped into the ditch and took out heaps of weeds and stones to protect the highway.

one time his foot was hurt and the doctor urged him to stay in the [illegible] treatment. yu yu-ting thought to himself [illegible] a slow [illegible] and must not be [illegible] the teaching of chairman mao's [illegible] a communist [illegible] he should subordinate them to the [illegible] of the masses." inspired by [illegible] hurried to the railway station, [illegible] the train to the chinchiling mountain to go on with his maintenance work.

[illegible] studies chairman mao's brilliant [illegible] chairman mao teaches: "if a man wants to [illegible] that is, to achieve the anticipated [illegible] correspondence with the law of the [illegible] if they do not correspond, [illegible] this teaching [illegible] understand the need to have the revolutionary [illegible] to struggle and win victory and a [illegible] scientific methods of work so as to grasp the objective law of road maintenance.

the steep highway section he is in charge of has a light sand surface. in rainy days, cave-in occurs and the road is full of puddles. in the past he simply did makeshift repairs. afterwards he tackled the problem in the light of this teaching of chairman mao's: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." after careful observations and analysis, he found that water was the principal contradiction causing cave-ins, muddiness and puddles. the road could be maintained well if the impact of water could be controlled. so he adopted maintenance measures according to different seasons and weather conditions.

in spring, debris carried by rain often clogs up the ditch. the overflow makes the road muddy. so on rainy days he took measures to keep the ditch clear. in summer when heavy rains are common, he widens the ditch to speed the drainage. these measures reduce the impact of flood water and pot-holes do not form. in the dry, windy autumn, much of the surface sand is blown off, thus exposing the rough road bed which jolts the passing vehicles. in this season he concentrates on keeping the road covered with sand. his careful and painstaking efforts keep the road in good condition at all times and make him a renowned maintenance worker of the station. he said: "the road relies on us for maintenance and we rely on mao tsetung thought to arm our minds. as long as we grasp chairman mao's philosophic concepts and learn to apply materialist dialectics, we certainly can contribute to the revolution by maintaining the road well despite the terrain and weather."

since he was elected member of the transport station revolutionary committee, he has followed chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'" and made still more strict demands on himself and kept to his work post.

"BAREFOOT DOCTORS"

Barefoot Women Doctors on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 22, 1971)

barefoot women doctors are maturing rapidly in china's tibet nurtured by mao tsetung thought. they devotedly serve the million emancipated serfs in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work.

Learn medical skill for revolution

chiangkuoma comes from a poor herdsman's family in the tehtang people's commune of pomi county. she attended a 45-day medical training course run by the district in 1965. she came back determined to treat the sick whole-heartedly. since she had acquired only a little medical knowledge and lacked experience, she could treat minor illnesses. serious cases were beyond her. she turned to the great leader chairman mao's instructions on health work and was resolved to overcome all difficulties to master medical skill.

a medical team of the chinese people's liberation army came to popularize the new quick acupuncture method.

chiangkuoma worked hard to learn it. she applied needles at various acupuncture points on herself, and asked someone else to try on her the other points she could not manage herself. chiangkuoma quickly mastered the new acupuncture method. from then on, she was able to deal with common and recurrent diseases in the locality and achieved good results. with the help of army medical personnel, she cured five cases of gastric ulcer and restored the health of two paralyzed children, all with the new acupuncture method. she has also trained a number of barefoot doctors in the commune.

serve the people heart and soul

the emancipated herdsmen in chungpa county warmly praise the revolutionary spirit of barefoot doctor kesang, member of the county revolutionary committee, in serving the people whole-heartedly.

afflicted with a serious heart disease, kesang persisted in giving medical treatment to emancipated peasants and herdsmen while fighting against her own ailment with tenacity. she has travelled over the vast livestock breeding area year after year to treat the emancipated serfs while disseminating mao tsetung thought.

a poor herdswoman had a very bad cold and was running a high fever. her husband came to kesang. when he saw kesang was in bed because of her heart condition, he decided not to ask her to go with him. but kesang got up and rushed to the patient with her medical kit. biting wind and heavy snow made her dizzy and exhausted after a short distance. but, thinking of her class sister's illness she kept on despite wind, snow and her pain. as soon as she arrived at the patient's home she was busy diagnosing, giving medicine and injections. she stayed on to nurse the patient until the fever dropped and the case took a turn for the better.

good doctor of emancipated serfs

barefoot tibetan woman doctor solang was known in the kujung people's commune of tuilungteching county for serving emancipated serfs heart and soul.

old poor peasant lamu suddenly became ill. hearing of this, solang hastened to her home and gave medicine and injections. solang stayed at the old woman's side day and night, nursing her, studying with her chairman mao's works and encouraging her to fight her ailment with mao tsetung thought. the old woman recovered after a few days of treatment and nursing. when solang left, the old woman said to her with tears in her eyes: "thank you for saving me. if it were in the old society i would certainly have died." solang replied: "it's chairman mao who teaches me to do this. we should be grateful to chairman mao."

solang was working in the fields one day when the daughter of a poor peasant commune member got ill. she rushed there and found the little girl running a high fever. an injection of penicillin was necessary. solang's father was also ill on that day and urgently needed an injection of penicillin. but all she had on hand was one ampoule of penicillin. she recalled chairman mao's teachings "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and "more concerned about others than about himself". she made up her mind to give the injection to the little girl and saved her. then she went to the clinic to get another ampoule of penicillin for her father and cured him.

Over the past four years solang has visited all the villages and peasant households in the kujung commune, treating emancipated serfs and publicizing invincible mao tsetung thought. She has become an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in lhasa. the local people praise her as good doctor of the emancipated serfs.

RICE HARVEST

East China Farm Achieves Good Rice Harvests

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 22, 1971)

agro-technicians of a farm in szuyang county of kiangsu province in east china applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in growing rice and achieved high yields in areas north of the huai river in kiangsu province where conservative people thought it hardly possible to grow the crop.

following is an article on their experience:

our farm started to grow rice in 1963. after experiments over several years, we succeeded. we got high yields of rice and wheat on the same acreage last year. this was achieved by studying dialectical materialism and breaking with idealism and metaphysics.

some people used to say that rice can only be planted in areas south of the yangtze river and not here because our frost-free period is shorter, the sandy soil does not retain water and fertilizer and our peasants have never grown the crop. in a word, conditions are not suited for growing rice.

it is metaphysical to lose heart in the face of unfavourable conditions. we should use chairman mao's philosophic concepts to analyze them.

chairman mao teaches: "in this world, things are complicated and are decided by many factors. we should look at problems from different aspects, not from just one." a short frost-free period is a handicap for the growth of rice and creates difficulty because rice must be planted immediately after the wheat is harvested. but days are longer and there are more fine days, which facilitate photosynthesis and there are fewer typhoons and storms, making it easy for the rice to grow.

chairman mao teaches: "in given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results". we can turn the unfavourable conditions in our locality into favourable ones. we added loam to the sandy soil to facilitate the rooting system. the mixed soil helped conserve water and fertilizer. moreover, peasants who have never grown rice more readily accept new farming methods. we identified and defied unfavourable conditions and tried to transform them in line with chairman mao's teaching "it is people, not things, that are decisive." with people, we can accomplish everything.

this analysis helped us raise our confidence. we finally succeeded after five years of efforts and reaped 7.5

tons of rice per hectare, just like the high yield areas south of the yangtze river.

some people said: "production can't be increased further." we again studied chairman mao's philosophic works. chairman mao teaches: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." we realized that seeing the development of things as limited and static is idealism and metaphysics and is an obstacle in our way forward.

those who held that "production can't be increased further" argued that the strain of rice we planted was characterized by many tillerages and small ears. the number of ears came to 300,000 per mou (one-fifteenth of a hectare). more ears would affect ventilation and photosynthesis and the growth of the plants and cause lodging. however, taking an all-round view, we believed that this argument was not dialectical. the output of rice was not decided only by the number of the ears. there were other determining factors, such as the size and weight of the grains. was it possible to increase the number of grains? our experience showed that this strain generally had 60 to 70 grains per ear, and many ears even had 90 to more than 100 grains. it seemed that big ears occurred occasionally. but chairman mao's teaching "what is particular in one context becomes universal in another" convinced us that if we could find the laws of forming big ears, we could transform the special cases into a general situation.

after many experiments we found ways to achieve big ears. one way was to use the broad-row straight-line planting method, with smaller clusters. the smaller clusters would enable every seedling to develop fully, including its roots. broad space between the rows would provide the plants with adequate ventilation and sunlight, so as to prevent lodging, and close planting in straight lines would bring more ears. the second way was to apply more fertilizer during the earing stage. in this way we not only achieved 300,000 ears per mou, but every ear had more than 80 grains. the per hectare yield came to 9 to 9.75 tons, a new record. on some plots the yield reached 10.6 tons per hectare.

then we considered growing wheat on the same plot so as to get two crops a year. but some people said since one crop followed so closely upon the other, it was difficult to get a high wheat yield. using chairman mao's concept "one divides into two" in making an analysis, we realized that there were favourable conditions for growing wheat on rice fields. the fields were levelled and there was adequate irrigation. last year we worked hard to tend the wheat crop and we had good harvests of both wheat and rice. we blazed a new trail for increasing agricultural yield in the areas north of the huai river in kiangsu province.

chairman mao teaches: "the history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom." our knowledge of how to keep raising rice yield in the locality is still tentative and approximate. there is still immense potential for us to tap. we are determined to further study chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts, constantly fighting against idealism and metaphysics and fostering materialist dialectics, so as to achieve still better results.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Message of Congratulations Sent by Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth on Occasion of 1st Anniversary of National United Front of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia. full text of the message reads as follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia, we, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese government and people, wish to extend warm congratulations and high respects to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, to samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, to the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and to the fraternal khmer people and all the commanders and fighters of the cambodian armed forces of national liberation.

.the birth of the national united front of cambodia marked a completely new historical stage in the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. for the independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, peace, democracy and progress of their fatherland, the cambodian people, under the wise leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk and the national united front of cambodia have in the past year waged a heroic and tenacious war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, liberated the greater part of the territory and population, dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackey the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and won brilliant victories. the great victories won by the cambodian people and all the three peoples of indochina

in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have set for all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world a brilliant example in which a weak nation can defeat a strong, [illegible] can defeat a big, and made outstanding contributions to the struggle of the people of various countries to safeguard national independence and oppose u.s. imperialist aggression.

china and cambodia are close neighbours, and the chinese and cambodian peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers. through their common struggle against u.s. imperialism, the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further consolidated and developed. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will unswervingly fulfil the bounden internationalist duty of the great rear area to the great front and resolutely support the cambodian people and all the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we firmly believe that the three peoples of indochina, uniting closely, supporting and assisting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

march 22, 1971

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: A Year of Battle, A Year of Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

[illegible] the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "a year of battle, a year of victory". the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the first anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; it is also the first anniversary of the cambodian people's rebellion and war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. at a time when the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people are winning one victory after another and when the situation in indochina is excellent as never before, the chinese people, with boundless elation, join the cambodian people in celebrating this day of great historic importance. with profound sentiments as between comrades-in-arms, we extend the most cordial and most enthusiastic greetings to the cambodian people, and to samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union.

in march last year, u.s. imperialism instigated the lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat in a vain attempt to overthrow at one stroke the royal government led by samdech norodom sihanouk and reverse the course of

history of cambodia. for a time dark clouds were rolling over cambodia and a horde of monsters running wild in phnom penh city. the cambodian nation and people were confronted with a critical and perilous situation. at this historic juncture, the voice of samdech sihanouk, the respected and beloved leader of the cambodian people, rang out to [illegible] on march 23 a message to his countrymen and a solemn declaration. he called on the cambodian people to take up arms and "(boldface begins) engage in guerrilla warfare in the jungle (boldface ends)", so as to defeat the u.s. aggressors and the traitorous clique in phnom penh and to fight for the salvation of the nation and the liberation of the fatherland. this militant spirit of samdech sihanouk who refused to have any humiliation brought upon his majestic dignity and righteousness demonstrated the lofty national dignity of the cambodian people and has won the praise and admiration of the chinese people and the people throughout the world.

in the past year, under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, imbued with hatred for u.s. imperialism and its stooge lon nol clique and bringing into full play their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, have waged a heroic and staunch struggle against the enemy and scored brilliant victories.

today, the cambodian people have been widely mobilized and have plunged into the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. more and more workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals, soldiers, officers, buddhist monks and people of other strata throughout cambodia are rallying under the banner of the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union. many noted patriots are shaking off the yoke imposed on them by the reactionary lon nol clique and coming over to the national united front to devote themselves to the common cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country.

the national liberation armed forces of cambodia have grown strong amid the flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. closely relying on the masses of people and developing the people's war extensively, they have liberated large areas of their territory and annihilated large numbers of enemy troops, and are becoming ever stronger through fighting. they are the hope of cambodia's cause of national liberation and a strong army in the war of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

on the international plane, the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia has been recognized and supported by many countries. it has made active contributions to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people in asia, africa and latin america, and enjoys high international prestige.

the opposite is true with the lon nol puppet clique fostered by u.s. imperialism which has been repudiated and opposed by the broad masses of cambodian people and is submerging in the vast ocean of people's war. despite the direct armed invasion of cambodia by the nixon administration, nothing can reverse the inevitable doom of the counter-revolutionary puppet regime of phnom penh.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out, "(boldface begins) a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong,

[illegible] a big. (boldface ends)" the development of the situation in [illegible] during the past year eloquently testifies to this wise thesis.

[illegible] and brilliant victories of the war waged by the [illegible] people and all the people of the three countries in [illegible] against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have foiled the scheme of u.s. imperialism to expand its war of aggression in indochina. the nixon administration vainly [illegible] the close ties among the peoples of the three indochinese countries to save itself from the defeat in its aggression in indochina and to alleviate the predicament of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. but the whole course of events ran counter to its wishful thinking. during the past year, holding high the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the three peoples of indochina have supported each other and forged militant unity, and the whole indochina peninsula has become a battlefield lit by the flames of war. especially in the recent period, the three peoples of indochina fighting heroically in close coordination wiped out large numbers of u.s.-puppet troops and scored brilliant military successes which shook the world, thereby making new and important contributions to the common cause of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs.

the year of victorious advance for the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is also a year of consolidation and development for the friendship and solidarity between the chinese and cambodian peoples. the chinese people feel it an honour and pride that they have, during the past year, made the vast expanse of their territory a great rear area for the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is our unshirkable internationalist duty to do everything in our power to support and aid the cambodian and other indochinese peoples in their anti-u.s. struggle. the cambodian people's valiant and staunch fighting spirit deserves our learning. we have been deeply moved and encouraged by the profound friendship of samdech norodom sihanouk towards the chinese people. the long-standing fraternal friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples is blossoming [illegible] in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

today, while celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of the [illegible] front of cambodia and the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, we are convinced that under the wise leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front of cambodia and the [illegible] of national union of cambodia, and with the [illegible] fighting shoulder to shoulder, the heroic cambodian people are sure to completely defeat the thoroughly wicked u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, and win the war, win the victory and win independence. after the revolutionary [illegible] of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, an independent, peaceful, democratic and neutral cambodia, enjoying territorial integrity and national prosperity, will certainly emerge in all its splendour in southeast asia exclamation

Samdech Penn Nouth Holds Press Conference on Occasion of 1st Anniversary of Founding of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, held a grand press conference here today to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the national united front of kampuchea.

samdech penn nouth made an important speech at the press conference. he gave an account of the fact that the cambodian people, warmly responding to the historic appeal for national salvation made by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970 and uniting closely around the banner of the national united front of kampuchea, have in the past year fought valiantly and won great victories in various fields in the fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

samdech penn nouth strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crimes of constantly intensifying its war of aggression against cambodia and expanding the aggressive war in indochina. he reiterated the determination of the khmer people to carry on the struggle uncompromisingly and unflinchingly against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys. he stressed that the khmer people will never fall in any trap of false negotiations of peace whatever the duration of the struggle and whatever the sacrifices they must endure. the khmer people are determined to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their militant solidarity with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples and intensify their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys until complete victory.

samdech penn nouth answered questions put forth by newsmen at the press conference.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Issues Message to Khmer People to Commemorate Anniversary of Samdech Sihanouk's March 23 Solemn Declaration

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, issued a message to the khmer people to mark the first anniversary of the publication of the march 23, 1970 solemn declaration by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

the message said: "today is the first anniversary of the publication of the march 23 solemn declaration by our head of state samdech norodom sihanouk who calls on our compatriots of all strata and classes to unite against the traitors lon nol-sirik matak, who usurped the constitutional power, and against their master u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

"march 23, 1970 is a red-letter day on which the national united front of cambodia was born. it is an important historic day for our kingdom of cambodia.

"Therefore, the royal government of national union and the central committee of the national united front have unanimously agreed to fix march [illegible] as the memorial day of the founding of the national united front of cambodia."

After giving the main points of samdech sihanouk's march 23 declaration, the message said: "the appeal of samdech head of state was immediately responded by our compatriots at home who, under the leadership of mr. khieu samphan, mr. hou yuon and mr. [illegible] themselves in the struggle against the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng clique who had [illegible] and against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

The message said that the compatriots abroad, including hundreds of diplomatic personnel, military and political personnel on mission or on probation, and even some students studying in the [illegible] crossed over to samdech head of state or written letters to support the samdech and join the front.

The message said: "now that the truth of the developments in cambodia has been known to many countries, the royal government of national union won the official recognition of 22 countries and the national liberation organizations [illegible]. A number of countries that have not yet offered [illegible] expressed in various forms their friendliness and support to the national united front of cambodia."

Referring to the summit conference of the indochinese peoples convened last year, the message said: "the aim of the summit conference was to demonstrate the determination of the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos to fight with one mind and coordinated [illegible] against their common enemy -- u.s. imperialism and its lackeys -- and to make clear how the member states will liberate their own countries themselves and support one another as comrades-in-arms under the prerequisite of mutual respect for [illegible], sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The message said that "the seven million khmer people represented by the royal government of national union of cambodia are determined to carry out the fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys answer ingly and unflinchingly till final victory together with their [illegible], the vietnamese people and the laotian people, whatever the duration of the fight."

Then, the message referred to the victories won by the people's [illegible] under the leadership of the three cambodian ministers who are valiantly carrying out their mission in the country -- mr. khieu samphan, vice-prime minister and minister of national defence; mr. hou yuon, minister of interior, communal reform and cooperatives; and mr. hu nim, minister of information and [illegible], as well as seven vice-ministers.

The message said that [illegible] forces have annihilated a total of 150,000 u.s. troops, saigon puppet troops and phnom penh puppet troops. Hundreds of enemy regiments were [illegible] and a large quantity of weapons and military [illegible] captured. The frustrated u.s. aggressor troops have withdrawn from our country.

"Not only the troops of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh have been hasten into disintegration but also a number of their officers have crossed over to our side. Now, only less than 20,000 troops were left of the original strength of lon nol-sirik [illegible] and those trained in south viet nam

and thailand. they have already lost morale and are timid and panic-stricken. as to the number of soldiers pressganged by fascist decrees, it has actually increased quite little because the liberated area has been expanded continuously and the area controlled by the traitorous clique is becoming smaller and smaller. in addition, the youth, male and female, living in the enemy-occupied area have joined our ranks."

the message said: "the people's armed forces have won victories everywhere and developed both in quantity and quality. the regional forces and guerrillas spread in all districts, townships and villages can intercept the enemy at any time and as a result he becomes immobilized and has to wait for the attacks of our people's armed forces."

the message said: "up to the end of 1970, we have already liberated seven tenths of the territory and four millions out of the country's total population of 7 millions from the devilish clutches of the enemy. five provinces have been completely liberated.... there are ten provinces of which 80-90 per cent have been liberated.... 65-75 per cent of the other provinces have been liberated."

"except the completely liberated areas, the areas temporarily controlled by the enemy are guerrilla areas where our guerrillas frequently carry out actions threatening the enemy and throwing him in a state of uneasiness and panic."

the message said: "in the vast liberated area, people's power has been founded and become more and more consolidated, because it has the support of the entire people who have become the masters and enjoy genuine democratic rights -- rights of assembly and association, of religious belief and of working for their livelihood. under the banner of the national united front, the people are united as one in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and imperialism's henchmen -- the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique.

"generally speaking, there are two situations now existing in our country:

"one is the situation in the area occupied for the time being by the traitorous clique, which is a neo-colony. prevailing there is the phenomena of corruption and degeneration, oppression and exploitation; and u.s. imperialism and the fascist ruling clique of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann are only a small handful of isolated mummies, rotten to the extreme in the face of the struggle of our armed forces and people.

"another is the situation in the area under the control of the royal government of national union and our people's armed forces. a genuine democratic system has been established there and this fine system is being developed and getting stronger.

"the situations enable us to see more clearly that the enemy is doomed to destruction."

the message also gave an account of the achievements gained in the liberated zone in the fields of economy, culture and social affairs. it revealed the darkness and decadence in the area under the rule of the traitorous lon nol clique.

the message called on the people to distinguish friends from enemies and not to believe in u.s. imperialism and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique.

it said: "the national united front has won genuine victories, and we will surely win complete victory exclamation but in order to attain this victory, i demand that the brother and sister compatriots of all strata and classes join the national united front soon and get united with the four million compatriots now in the liberated zone." "the duty of us cambodians is to get united in the common struggle to wipe out imperialism, and only thus can we advance together toward peace, progress and happiness. and toward a new historical era, era of a new society founded on the basis of the political programme of the national united front which is being carried out in the liberated zone."

INTERNATIONAL TABLE-TENNIS FEDERATION

Statement of the Commission for Physical Culture and Sports of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

the commission for physical culture and sports of the people's republic of china issued a statement today resolutely supporting the solemn statements issued respectively on march 18 by the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the spokesman of the ministry of information and culture of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and strongly condemning u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for their despicable acts of undermining international activities in sports. the statement firmly holds: the so-called "representatives" sent by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppet clique must be immediately expelled from the international table tennis federation; the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique and the saigon puppet clique are not entitled at all to send table tennis teams to take part in the 31st world table tennis championships; the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia must immediately be invited to send people to take part in the general meeting of the international table tennis federation and the 31st world table tennis championships. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the commission for physical culture and sports of the people's republic of china
march 22, 1971

on march 18, 1971, the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the spokesman of the ministry of information and culture of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued statements respectively, pointing out in all seriousness that the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppet clique have no right whatsoever to send anyone to participate in the 31st world table tennis championships to be held from march 28 to april 7 in nagoya, japan and in the general meeting of the international table tennis federation and firmly demanding the expulsion of the so-called table tennis "delegations" illegally sent by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppet clique. the chinese people and all the national sports organizations of china resolutely support the just stand expressed in the statements of the spokesman

of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the spokesman of the ministry of information and culture of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

as is known to all, the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people. the cambodian table tennis federation founded by and placed under the patronage of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal table tennis organization in charge of the national table tennis sport of cambodia. only the cambodian table tennis federation is entitled to send people to participate in the general meeting of the international table tennis federation and the world table tennis championships. it is entirely illegal for the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique to usurp the seat of cambodia in the international table tennis federation under whatever name it assumes.

the saigon puppet is a lackey groomed by u.s. imperialism and has long been spurned by the south vietnamese people. no organization of its creation has any right whatsoever to join any international organization. it is entirely illegal for the saigon puppet clique to send its "delegation" to take part in the general meeting of the international table tennis federation and the world table tennis championships. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam alone is the genuine legal representative of the south vietnamese people. only the table tennis organization led by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has the right to represent south viet nam in international activities in connection with table tennis.

both the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique and the saigon puppet clique have betrayed their nations and are tools serving u.s. imperialism; they are enemies of the cambodian and vietnamese peoples. the sneaking of the so-called table tennis organizations rigged up by them into the world table tennis championships and the international table tennis federation will only affect the reputation of international table tennis sports and the international table tennis federation and harm the friendship and unity between the people and sportsmen of various countries. the commission for physical culture and sports of the people's republic of china strongly condemns u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for their despicable acts of undermining international activities in sports and firmly holds: the so-called "representatives" sent by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppet clique must be immediately expelled from the international table tennis federation; the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique and the saigon puppet clique are not entitled at all to send table tennis teams to take part in the 31st world table tennis championships; the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia must immediately be invited to send people to take part in the general meeting of the international table tennis federation and the 31st world table tennis championships.

together with the entire chinese people, the chinese commission for physical culture and sports and all the chinese workers of physical culture will strengthen their unity with the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and the whole world in a common fight for the enhancement of the friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries and against u.s. imperialist aggression exclamation

President of ITTF Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

h. roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, arrived in peking by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

he was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the table tennis association of china li ching-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, sung chung and tsou po-hsien, and chinese table tennis players.

also present was a.c. galsworthy, second secretary of the office of the british charge d'affaires in peking.

All-China Sports Federation and Two Other Organizations Fete ITTF President H. Roy Evans

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the table tennis association of china this evening gave a banquet in honour of h. roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation.

present at the banquet were j.b. denson, charge d'affaires of the office of the british charge d'affaires in china, and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the office.

also present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, sung chung, ling ching and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis players.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets ITTF President H. Roy Evans

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with h. roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned tsao cheng, wu hsiao-ta, ling ching, sung chung, tsou po-hsien and chi chao-chu.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 21, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here by plane this evening and was given a warm welcome by more than 2,000 japanese friends from various circles and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

the chinese table tennis delegation with chao cheng-hung as the head and fu chih-hsing, wang hsiao-yun and lu ting as the deputy heads has come to take part in the 31st world table tennis championships and, at the invitation of the japan table tennis association, the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "asahi shimbun", to pay a friendly visit to and hold friendly matches in japan.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were koji goto, kinkazu saionji, ben shiraishi, masao shimizu, norio shirato, kyunei muraoka and takeshi mori.

among other noted personages from various circles of japan present at the airport were takaharu sumioka, goro terao, aiichiro fujiyama, yoshimi furui, tadashi yaoita, kaku ashika, goro takeuchi, seimin miyazaki, shichiro nozumi, kaneita okazaki, teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, yoko matsuoka, kyoko asanuma, keikyu wada, tomio narazaki, shigeru ito, shujiro tanaka, kazuo suzuki, eiichi shukutani, jisaku ekuchi, teruaki sakata, toshizo hasegawa, masayuki yasui, fujio suganuma, taketo makinoucni, motoo goto, shigeo sato, kunisuke iioka, junichiro ide, tsuyoshi hayashi, takarao arai, masatada isa, koji kimura, hajime kagimoto, toshiaki furukawa, isao nukaga, hiroshi fukuda and others.

kim yu sun, deputy head of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to the 31st world table tennis championships, ro dong hyon, secretary-general of the table tennis association of the d.p.r.k., and ho nam gi, vice-chairman, and yun sang chol, director of the international bureau, of the general association of korean residents in japan, were present at the airport and presented bouquets to the chinese table tennis delegation.

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and representatives of patriotic chinese residents in various places of japan were also present.

also present were chao tzu-jui, a staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and pan chin-kang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese table tennis delegation who had arrived in tokyo earlier, and others.

today japanese friends carried a streamer reading "a warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation". patriotic chinese residents held a streamer inscribed with "we warmly welcome the table tennis delegation from the motherland" and the five-star red flags as they warmly greeted the delegation.

when the delegation walked out of the airport the crowd warmly applauded and shouted slogans of welcome.

in a written statement to the japanese press upon his arrival in tokyo, chao cheng-hung declared: "we are very glad to have the opportunity to meet friends from the table tennis circles and players of japan and other countries so that together we can learn from each other and exchange experience. friendship first, competition second. through the current visit and matches, we wish to make our contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the sportsmen and people of china and japan as well as the friendship among the people of all countries."

he stated: "china and japan are neighbours and the people of the two countries have forged a profound friendship in the struggle against their common enemies. promotion of friendship between the people of china and japan is the general trend and reflects popular feelings. the chinese people highly appraise and are deeply grateful for the efforts our japanese friends in various circles have made to promote the friendship between the people of japan and china, and will, as always, firmly support the japanese people in their just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. we firmly believe that thanks to the common efforts of the people of china and japan, the friendship between them will certainly develop steadily and shine with great brilliance."

Leaders of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Meet Kenzo Nakajima in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 22, 1971)

chao cheng-hung, head, and fu chih-hang and wang hsiao-yun, deputy heads, of the chinese table tennis delegation, here this afternoon met kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

chao cheng-hung expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome the japan-china cultural exchange association and japanese friends from various circles had given the chinese delegation. kenzo nakajima said that the japanese people had eagerly looked forward to the arrival of the chinese table tennis delegation. he expressed the belief that the visit of the delegation would further deepen the profound friendship between the people of japan and china.

present on the occasion were norio shirato, secretary-general, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary-general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association. chao tzu-jui, a staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, was also present.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Holds Grand Reception Marking 15th Anniversary of Its Founding and Welcoming Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 22, 1971)

the japan-china cultural exchange association gave a grand reception here this evening warmly marking the 15th anniversary of the founding of the association and welcoming the chinese table tennis delegation on its visit to japan.

present on the occasion were more than 1,300 people from various circles in japan.

all members of the chinese table tennis delegation attended the reception on invitation.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant friendship between the people of china and japan. many japanese friends asked the chinese table tennis delegation to convey their hearty greetings to chairman mao and joined the chinese sportsmen in singing "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and "the east is red".

haruko sugimura, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and noted actress, said in her opening address: on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the japan-china cultural exchange association, the members of the chinese table tennis delegation, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have come here for a friendly visit bringing with them the chinese people's friendship for the japanese people. this is an event worth rejoicing over.

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, pointed out in his speech that the broad masses of the japanese people sincerely welcome the chinese table tennis delegation to visit japan. referring to the development of the friendly relations between the people of japan and china, he emphasized: in the 2,000-year-long history of friendship between the people of our two countries, never has the desire of our two peoples for friendship and solidarity been so strong as today. he added: japanese militarism created dark cloud between the two countries over a long period of time in the past, and none of the japanese governments has ever made due efforts to disperse it since the founding of the people's republic of china. but, he said, the japanese people are no longer what they were. they are determined to make concerted efforts with the people of other countries for peace in asia and the world. nakajima stressed that this is why most of the japanese people have declared themselves and demand for the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china.

he said that the japan-china cultural exchange association would cooperate with friends, bodies and organizations in all fields and together with them keep on marching forward towards the bright future.

kinkazu saionji, chairman of the committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation, pointed out in his speech that there is an unprecedentedly growing demand among various strata in all parts of japan for japan-china friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. it is necessary to place this demand on the basis of correct

political principles so as to turn it into a mighty and effective political force in developing japan-china friendship and restoring japan-china diplomatic relations.

he praised the japan table tennis association headed by koji goto for persisting in a just stand in accordance with the three political principles on the relations between china and japan and for its efforts to smash the "two chinas" plot.

he added that the chinese table tennis delegation would pay a friendly visit to japan on invitation after taking part in the 31st world table tennis championships. this is an evidence of the impregnable friendship between the people of japan and china, and is a demonstration of the chinese people's enthusiastic support to the japanese people fighting against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

concluding their speeches, kenzo nakajima and kinkazu saionji proposed wishing chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, a long, long life.

chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, in his speech extended warm congratulations to the japan-china cultural exchange association on the 15th anniversary of its founding and expressed deep thanks for the enthusiastic welcome given by the japanese friends of various circles. he highly praised the japan-china cultural exchange association for the important contributions it has made over the past 15 years to promoting the cultural exchange between japan and china, to enhancing the friendship between the people of the two countries and to resolutely opposing u.s. imperialist aggression and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

he pointed out that the present world situation is becoming increasingly favourable to the people of all countries, to the struggle of the people of japan, korea and the other asian countries against u.s. imperialist aggression and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the united front against u.s. imperialism is daily expanding and consolidated.

he said that in order to oppose a handful of reactionary forces tailing after u.s. imperialism in concocting "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" plots, the broad masses of the japanese people have fought unremittingly and brought about a nation-wide upsurge in the movement for the promotion of japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. he said that the struggle of the japanese people is also a tremendous support and inspiration to the people of china and the other asian countries. the chinese people admire the courageous struggle of the great japanese people and sincerely desire to learn from the fighting japanese people.

he added, following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the people of japan and the other countries of asia and the world.

koji goto, president of the japan table tennis association, made a toast to china's growing prosperity, to the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations at an earlier date and to the success of the visit of the chinese delegation.

amid warm applause, wang hsiao-yun, deputy head of the chinese delegation, presented the japan-china cultural exchange association with a poem which kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, wrote for the 15th anniversary of the founding of the japan-china cultural exchange association. the poem reads:

whirling snow welcomes spring's advent,

mountain plum blossoms smile in the sun,

with the bugle call from the sky,

hosts of flowers in splendour bloom.

on behalf of the chinese table tennis delegation, deputy delegation head fu chih-hang presented the japan-china cultural exchange association with a silk banner inscribed with "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and japan".

among the japanese personages from various circles attending the reception were ben shiraishi, masao shimizu, norio shirato, kyuhei muraoka, hikotaro ando, masahisa suganuma, yoshio watanabe, shizuma kai, saburo tamura, kiyoshi inoue, kazuto matsumura, sadao futagami, takeshi mori, masaharo tabata, seimin miyazaki, kazutsura kawase, teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, shujiro tanaka, jisaku ekuchi, kozo sasaki, hisao kuroda, seiichi katsumata, tadashi yaoita, susumu kobayashi, yusaku yayama, makoto ichigawa, tomitaro kaneda, akira iwai, aiichiro fujiyama, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, ryoichi nagata, masumi ezaki, kenzo kono, yohei kono, kaheita okazaki, keibun nishikawa, kyoko asanuma, hirobumi daimatsu, ichiro watabe, shigeru ito, tokumatsu sakamoto, shosaku itai, kunisuke iioka, shigeo sato, jujio suganuma, taketo makinouchi, junichiro ide, tsuyoshi hayashi, takeshi komuro, takahiro okochi, saburo endo, kenichi hasegawa, motoo goto, takao arai, reizo yamada, and haruko kobori, daughter of kenzo matsumura. the peasant representatives fighting in sanrizuka take hasegawa, hana otake and tsutomu kase were also present.

also attending the reception was chang tae ho, secretary-general of the korean physical culture and sports federation in japan.

among those present were chao tzu-jui, a staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office; representatives of the crew of the chinese ocean-going freighter "liao yuan", now at anchor at the yokohama port; and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

GREETINGS ON SATELLITE

Friendly Foreign Organizations, Personages Greet China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

some friendly foreign organizations and personages has recently sent messages to china's departments concerned, warmly greeting china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite.

penn nouth, president of the national committee for cambodian-chinese friendship in his message of greetings to the china-cambodia friendship association said: "this great achievement made by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader -- respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung, is a testimony to the successive progress of the great and brave chinese people in various domains, particularly in the domain of atom and space." "we regard the launching of the man-made earth satellite as a grave warning to all war-mongers, particularly to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

general huon mongkhunvilay of laos in a message of greetings to the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries said: "this victory of the successful launching of the satellite is a victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and a victory of the invincible mao tsetung thought."

tran dai nghia, chairman of the state commission of sciences and technology of the democratic republic of viet nam, in his message of greetings to kuo mo-jo, president of the academy of sciences of china, extended "the warmest congratulations to the comrade president, workers, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, revolutionary cadres, scientists, technicians and people's militia".

o dong uk, president of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea in his message to kuo mo-jo, president of the academy of sciences of china, said: "we regard this achievement of the chinese people as our own, and are happy from the bottom of our hearts. we heartily wish you greater achievements in your work of further developing china's science and technology."

the viet nam-china friendship association in a message of greetings to the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries said: "this brilliant achievement marks an important new development of china in the domain of cosmic science and technology and eloquently proves the strong revolutionary will and rich creative power of the chinese people, who, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao, are advancing continuously to seize new victories in the cause of socialist construction."

a message of greetings of the korea-china friendship association to the china-korea friendship association said: "the successful launching of china's man-made scientific experiment satellite is a great success the fraternal chinese people have scored in their struggle for the development of science and technology and for the strengthening of national defence under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung. in the light of the

general line for socialist construction and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. it is a heavy blow to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism which, by nature, hatches plots for aggression and war."

the south viet nam peace committee and the south viet nam afro-asian solidarity committee in a joint message to the china-viet nam friendship association and other organizations said: "this new achievement proves the rapid and steady development of china's science and technology and the superiority of socialism. we regard it as an important contribution to the cause of safeguarding world peace and a great inspiration to the south vietnamese people who a determined to persevere in and promote the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chairman Sharma and His Wife, General Rana and His Wife, Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 21, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and his wife, and all members of the nepalese national panchayat goodwill delegation he is leading. at the same time, they met general nara shamsher rana, president of the nepal table tennis association, and his wife, and all members of the nepalese table tennis team he is leading.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, was also present at the meeting.

when chairman sharma and his wife, general rana and his wife, nepalese ambassador ranadhir subba and his wife, and other distinguished nepalese guests entered the meeting hall, premier chou en-lai, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and vice-premier li hsien-nien shook hands with the distinguished guests and were photographed together with them.

the hosts and guests then had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the distinguished nepalese guests who took part in the conversation were:

chairman sharma and his wife;

general rana and his wife;

members of the national panchayat goodwill delegation adan singh katnayat, angdandi lama, chandra bahadur paldungwa, chandra singh ghale, jaya prasad sharma, jiyaul haque, narayan prasad chand, balaram gharti magar, bhupendra lal nepali, bhupendra shah, yogendra nath shukla, ratna prasad kharel, tayul tamang, basudev shrestha and junga bahadur chand; and

nepalese ambassador subba and his wife; and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present at the meeting were members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, and leading members of the departments concerned peng shao-hui, han nien-lung, tsao cheng, yu li-chun, wang chen, yang kung-su and yen cheng-chang.

Nepalese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

the nepalese table tennis team led by nara shamsher rana, president of the nepal table tennis association, left peking by air this morning to participate in the 31st world table tennis championships in japan, after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the team off at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, sung chung, yang kung-su and kuo lei, and chinese table tennis players.

niranjan bhattarai, first secretary, and lieutenant colonel keshar bahadur karki, military attache, of the nepalese embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Leaders of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Meet DPRK Delegation Leaders in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Mar. 22, 1971)

chao cheng-hung, head, fu chih-hang and wang hsiao-yun, deputy heads, and members, of the chinese table tennis delegation, here this evening met chong gwang sun, head, kim yu sun, deputy head, and members, of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Greetings to President Yahya Khan on Pakistan National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to general agha mohammad yahya khan, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, extending warm congratulations on the national day of the republic. full text of the message reads:

his excellency general agha mohammad yahya khan,
president of the islamic republic of pakistan,
islamabad

on the occasion of the national day of the islamic republic of pakistan, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name, express warm congratulations to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the pakistan government and people.

the pakistan government pursues an independent foreign policy, which is effective in international affairs. the chinese government and people resolutely support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference.

may the pakistan government and people score new achievements under your excellency's leadership. may the profound friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence develop.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, march 22, 1971

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Government Delegation Led by Comrade Radulescu

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

comrade aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the romanian government delegation led by comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania.

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, attended.

present at the banquet were members of the romanian government delegation: comrades ion avram, stefan constantinescu, mircea badica, iordache ionescu, iosif pop, viorel vlad, emil anghel, sandu segal, minai bora and dumitru diaconescu.

comrade radulescu and comrade li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet, which was alive with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania. their speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

also present at the banquet were leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including comrades keng piao, jen yun-chung, mao pao-chung, chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chen mao, li shui-ching, shen hung, li pen-hai, yang tien-kuei, yang wei-chun, chang chen-chiang, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, wang yueh-hsi and wang wen-lin.

nicolae iordachescu, economic counsellor, col. virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache, and octavian gavris and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, first secretaries, of the romanian embassy in peking, as well as other diplomatic officials of the embassy attended the banquet.

Vice Chairman Radulescu's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by gheorghe radulescu, head of the romanian government delegation and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, at the banquet given this evening by romanian ambassador to china duma:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade chiu hui-tso,

respected comrades and friends,

please allow me to express the warmest thanks for all the chinese friends' presence at our banquet this evening. you are welcomed here as guests.

i would like to stress that our delegation feels exceptionally honoured to have comrade chou en-lai here at this banquet.

respected comrades, i want once again to express our sincere thanks to you for giving us the warm and friendly reception during our visit. this visit has given us another opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the friendship and respect on the part of the chinese people for the romanian people. at the same time, we would like to convey to you the profound friendship and high esteem that the romanian people, the romanian communist party and the government of the socialist republic of romania have for the great chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

our current visit gives us the opportunity to understand better now the chinese people, with selfless and untiring labour, are fulfilling the tasks set forth by the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao.

we visited the peking capital iron and steel company where we noted the work enthusiasm and high political consciousness shown by the chinese working people in fulfilling the tasks set forth by the communist party of china, and we were deeply moved. in the few days to come, we will visit other cities of your country. this will give us the opportunity to understand better how the chinese people work. we express heartfelt thanks for this.

the people of our country treasure the friendly relations and co-operation with the fraternal chinese people. as our party's general secretary comrade nicolae ceausescu said at the tenth congress of the romanian communist party, we will continue to develop the friendly relations and co-operation between our two parties and between our two peoples.

respected comrades and friends,

in accordance with the agreement signed in peking several months ago on a long-term interest-free loan provided by china for romania to purchase complete sets of equipment, we have today signed a protocol on the complete sets of equipment that account for a substantial part of the loan referred to. let me extend my hearty thanks to the chinese

government delegation led by comrade li hsien-nien for the deep sincerity shown in the course of the talks and i would like to ask you to convey our thanks to the leadership of the chinese communist party and to comrade mao tsetung himself. at the same time we should like to express our thanks to the chinese specialists who had closely co-operated with their romanian colleagues in preparing the documents we have just signed. we can say with satisfaction that the results of the talks between our two delegations are excellent and this represents a new achievement in further strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between romania and china.

respected comrades,

the course of world events shows that the balance of strength in the world has become increasingly favourable to socialism. the prospects for the anti-imperialist struggle are better than ever. as an active force in this struggle, romania adheres to a principled foreign policy, the heart of which is to develop friendly relations, co-operation and alliance with all socialist countries. as it is known to you, romania firmly supports the just, heroic struggle of the vietnamese people against the aggression of u.s. imperialism and for the defence of freedom and national independence, and firmly stands for the right of the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia to master their own destiny and solve their own problems without any foreign interference. our party and government especially treasure the relations with the people's republic of china and attach great importance to the proper role of the people's republic of china in the life of the contemporary world and in the struggle against imperialism and for the defence of peace and freedom and independence of the people of all countries.

respected comrades and friends,

we would like once again to extend our heart-felt thanks to you for the exceptionally warm welcome and cordial hospitality given us. thank you, comrade chou en-lai, for your friendly conversation with our delegation. we also thank comrade li hsien-nien and other chinese comrades for the talks held with us.

we assure you, dear friends, that we will not only take home our deep impressions of this visit but also convey to the people of our country the respect and friendship the chinese people have for them.

let us toast

to the solid friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien and comrade chiu hui-tso,

to the health of other leaders of the party and government of the people's republic of china, and

to the health of all comrades present exclamation

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

following is the full text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet given this evening by romanian ambassador duma to china on the occasion of the visit to china of the romanian government delegation:

respected comrade gheorghe radulescu,

respected comrades on the romanian government delegation,

respected comrade ambassador duma,

comrades and friends,

today we take great pleasure in attending this banquet given by ambassador duma on the occasion of the visit to china of the romanian government delegation. we sincerely thank comrade radulescu for the warm and friendly speech he made just now.

in the past few days our two sides have held cordial and friendly talks to exchange views once again on relations between the two countries and on questions of common concern, and signed protocols to the agreement on a long-term interest-free loan provided by china for romania. your visit has strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between us. our two countries have all along sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. with regard to the relations between us, our two countries strictly adhere to the principle of complete equality, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands, and mutual respect. the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples is built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the chinese people follow with interest the prosperity and development of the socialist republic of romania. we heartily rejoice over every success you have made in the cause of building your country and are inspired by every victory you have won in your struggle for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty and against foreign interference and control. recently comrade ceausescu said rightly: "no force in the world can subdue or vanquish a people that is resolved to defend her independence and freedom." the chinese people will keep firmly supporting your just struggle and wish the romanian people new victories under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu.

comrades, you're going to leave peking on visits to nanking, shanghai and hangchow. there you'll see how the chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are striving to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and the first year's quotas of china's fourth five-year plan, in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's teachings "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", "be self-reliant" and "work hard". you'll be given a warm welcome and cordial reception by our people during your coming visits. we wish you success exclamation

respected comrade radulescu, you'll be saying good-bye to us tomorrow. please convey the profound friendship of the chinese people to the fraternal romanian people.

now i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania,

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of romania,

to the health of comrade nicolae ceausescu,

to the health of comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

to the health of comrade gheorghe radulescu,

to the health of all comrades on the romanian government delegation,

to the health of ambassador duma and madame duma,

to the health of all comrades and friends present exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Romanian Government Delegation Led by Vice Chairman Radulescu

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, this afternoon met gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, and all members of the romanian government delegation he is leading.

attending the meeting were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

when comrade radulescu and other romanian comrades entered the meeting hall, comrades chou en-lai, li hsien-nien and chiu hui-tso shook hands with them and had photographs taken with them.

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and deputy chief of the general staff chiu hui-tso then had a cordial and friendly conversation with vice-chairman radulescu, minister ion avram, vice-minister stefan constantinescu, secretary general mircea badica, and romanian ambassador to china duma.

also attending the meeting and conversation were leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, li shui-ching, chiao kuan-hua, yang tien-kuei, li lien-ching, han hsu, kao lu and wei yu-ming.

Protocols Signed in Peking between the Governments of China and Romania Concerning Supply of Whole Plants and Technical Aid by China for Romania and Other Matters

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 22, 1971)

a protocol concerning supplying romania whole plants and technical aid by china was signed here today between the governments of the people's republic of china and the socialist republic of romania. two other protocols were also signed.

premier chou en-lai and deputy chief of the general staff of the people's liberation army chiu hui-tso attended the signing ceremony.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and gheorghe radulescu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

the other two protocols are: the protocol concerning the conditions of delivering complete sets of equipment and material supplied by china for romania, and the protocol concerning the treatment and work conditions for the chinese engineering and technical personnel to be sent to romania.

these two protocols were signed by li shui-ching, minister of china's first ministry of machine building, and ion avram, minister of machine-building industry of romania, on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the romanian side were members of the romanian government delegation led by vice-chairman gheorghe radulescu: stefan constantinescu, mircea badica, iordache ionescu, iosif pop, viorel vlad, emil anghel, sandu segal, mihai bora and dumitru diaconescu; and romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were leading comrades of the chinese departments concerned including keng piao, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, yang tien-kuei, li lien-ching, han hsu, kao lu and wei yu-ming.

Romanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

the romanian government delegation led by comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, left here by special plane today on a visit to southern china. the delegation is accompanied by comrade li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade.

warmly seeing off the distinguished romanian guests at the airport were comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of chinese people's liberation army, as well as several thousand revolutionary people in peking.

flying the national flags of china and romania, the peking airport was alive with warm expressions of the fraternal friendship and unity between the two peoples. when vice-chairman radulescu and the other romanian comrades, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, arrived from the guest house and said good-bye to the waiting crowds, the airport was astir with rejoicing, the beating of drums and gongs resounded in the air. brimming over with the chinese people's feelings of internationalism for the romanian people, the crowds waved the national flags of the two countries and shouted slogans time and again. they expressed the hope that the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries would be constantly strengthened, and wished the romanian people new successes in all fields. they pledged firm support for the romanian people in their just struggle to persevere in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands. hundreds of youngsters performed the "militia dance" and "red blossom dance" to the strains of revolutionary songs. they expressed their heartfelt respects for the envoys of the romanian people. comrade radulescu and the other distinguished romanian guests waved time and again to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including comrades keng piao, jen yun-chung, mao pao-chung, chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chen mao, li shui-ching, shen hung, li pen-hai, yang tien-kuei, yang wei-chun, chang chen-chiang, ting hsi-lin and ting kuo-yu.

the delegation is also accompanied on its visit to southern china by comrade aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and comrade li lien-ching, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present were diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 22, 1971)

a chinese workers' delegation led by wei ping-kuei, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the conference of representatives of anshan revolutionary workers, arrived here by air this morning to attend on invitation the congress of the general trade union confederation of romania to be held from march 23 to 27.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by ioan cotot, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the central council of the general trade union confederation; alexandru grecu, member of the executive committee of the central council of the general trade union confederation and chairman of the federation of transport and tele-communication workers' trade unions; and corvin smarandescu, chairman of the federation of trade unions of mining and power industries.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND US

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: Let Us See How Nixon Administration Makes Next Move

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "let us see how the nixon administration makes the next move". the article reads as follows:

invigorating news of victories has kept pouring in from the battlefield of laos. riding on the crest of victories, the lao people's liberation army made hot pursuit of the invading u.s.-puppet troops for days on end and wiped out nearly two brigades of the main force of the saigon puppet troops in the ban dong region in the three days from march 18 to 20. this was the most brilliant victory won by the lao patriotic armed forces and people in their counter-attacks against the invasion of the u.s.-puppet troops in more than a month. it was an extremely heavy blow to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

now the u.s.-puppet troops invading southern laos have failed utterly all along the front and they are fleeing in panic lest they should meet the fate of total annihilation. the u.s.-puppet troops hemmed in on the khe sanh front were also badly bruised by the south viet nam people's armed forces. the military venture on which the nixon administration has staked very high has failed ignominiously and irretrievably in face of the heroic counter-attacks of the patriotic armed forces and people in laos and south viet nam.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out: the u.s. imperialists and all reactionaries always miscalculate the situation. "(boldface begins) they had overestimated their own strength, underestimated the strength of the revolution and rashly unleashed the war and so were caught in their own trap. (boldface ends)" the nixon administration and its saigon lackeys thought that by calling out large numbers of aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces and ground forces they would be able to occupy southern laos, cut off the close ties among the peoples of the three indochinese countries and avert their defeat in indochina. however, the lao people and all the people of the three indochinese countries are incomparably powerful and unconquerable. they are fighting heroically for their national independence and liberation and for the defeat of their common enemy -- u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. they can vanquish all enemies and never yield. (boldface begins) our defence was strong as a wall already, now did our wills unite like a fortress. (boldface ends) the same is true of the lao patriotic armed forces and people. the brazen invasion of the u.s.-puppet troops is nothing but an act to court their own destruction. their miserable failure is inevitable.

the annihilation of large numbers of saigon puppet troops in lower laos is a debacle for the nixon administration not only in its military venture but also in its political gambling. "vietnamization" has failed to materialize. the nixon doctrine, in which the "use of asians to fight asians" is essential, has gone bankrupt to a greater extent. all the rosy promises made by nixon at home to hoax public opinion and poison people's minds have vanished like a bubble. the u.s. aggressors have found themselves in an inextricable dilemma in indochina today.

now, we shall see how the nixon administration makes the next move.

nixon the gambler thinks that there are still some cards left in his hand. an expansion of the bombing of north viet nam is one of the clumsy tricks. of late, u.s. imperialism continuously sent its marauder aircraft to carry out wanton bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam. this trick played by the nixon administration can neither cow the vietnamese people nor cover up its defeat; it can only reveal more fully the paper-tiger nature of u.s. imperialism which is outwardly strong but inwardly brittle. the heroic people of viet nam have dealt a telling blow to the u.s. air marauders. the u.s. aggressors will certainly be severely punished for any of their encroachments on the democratic republic of viet nam.

the disastrous defeat of the u.s. aggressors in southern laos further proves that the u.s. failure in indochina is irreversible. no matter what military ventures the nixon administration may embark on, they will be thoroughly crushed by the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia and will only accelerate its final defeat.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Take Big Strides Forward Along the Road of Integration with Worker-Peasant Masses

- A report on Associate Professor Chang Shih-mei of former Kiangsi Agricultural College who went down to settle in the countryside

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 21, 1971)

Chang Shih-mei, an associate professor of the former Kiangsi Agricultural College, has been engaged in entomological research for nearly 30 years. In October, 1968, in line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "For the broad masses to do labor at the lower levels--this is a very good opportunity for cadres to study again," he brought his whole family to Lant'ien brigade, Fenghsin hsien, Kiangsi Province, to settle down.

For over two years, he has seriously studied Mao Tse-tung's thought, humbly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and resolutely followed the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses. Ideologically he has undergone a tremendous change. For his dedication of his special skills to socialist construction, he has received warm welcome and praises from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In December last year, he was elected an alternate member of the 3rd CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee.

For over 20 years in the old society Chang Shih-mei received bourgeois education. After liberation, he joined the Chinese Communist Party, but under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist lines for Party building and scientific research, he shut himself up for a long time in a high tower browsing through data and writing theses, obsessed as he was with the dream of winning fame for himself as a specialist. He seriously divorced himself from proletarian politics, the worker-peasant masses and production practice.

It was the great proletarian cultural revolution that gave him a profound education. Looking back over the road he had traversed before the great cultural revolution, he burnt with hate for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and was seized with a determination to carry out a thorough transformation of himself on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles along the proletarian revolutionary line charted by Chairman Mao and to follow resolutely the road of integration with workers and peasants.

When first in the countryside, Chang Shih-mei subjectively wanted to mingle with the poor and lower-middle peasants as one but he just could not get around to thinking the same thoughts, being always inhibited and restrained in his speech and action. It so happened that shortly after his arrival in the countryside, the production brigade brought from other areas a collection of tangerine saplings to be planted in the mountainous area experimentally. As the area was still one-foot-deep in snow, Chang Shih-mei knew that survival of the saplings was hardly possible. He had wanted to suggest the planting of the saplings in garden fields to be later replanted in hilly areas as the weather became fine. But he thought, "I have come to receive re-education. How can I order people around upon arrival?" He swallowed what was on the tip of his tongue.

The commune members exerted great efforts in planting the tangerine saplings. But one by one they wilted and died. It caused everyone great pain. General Party branch secretary Chou Tao-mu took it so hard he could not make himself eat. In sharp contrast to Chang Shih-mei's less than pure thoughts marked by selfishness and indecisiveness was the sense of great loss shown by cadres and commune members over the damage caused to collective property.

Feeling ashamed, he asked himself over and again, "Why should I not be sharing the same thoughts and feelings with the poor and lower-middle peasants?" At night, he picked up Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and studied again his great teachings. In his own world outlook he found the underlying causes.

Thereafter, Chang Shih-mei took the poor and lower-middle peasants as an example in every respect. In the course of class struggle and line struggle, productive labor and scientific experiment, he assiduously applied himself to remolding his own bourgeois world outlook and tempering his revolutionary will.

In the winter last year, he requested of his own accord permission for self-tempering at a reservoir work site. For the first time in his life, he walked over 20 li through mountain trails with luggage hanging from a pole on his shoulder. His feet blistering, he kept plodding on. His shoulders bruised, he supported the shoulder pole with his hands. Sheer determination to transform himself into a proletarian intellectual kept him going. He reached his destination.

At the work site, he set himself to the most tiring job of digging up trees. In earth transportation, he vied with others for jobs that required walking in icy muddy water with its biting cold. His face was darkened by the sun and his hands were callused. Putting up a thumb, the poor and lower-middle peasants said to him, "Your labor attitude is not bad. Your bad smell of a bourgeois intellectual has now become much less offensive."

In the past, Chang Shih-mei always considered an intellectual as the most knowledgeable. Those scientific research items taken up by him did not appeal to the masses. Instead of checking whether his work fit in with reality, he complained of the masses' ignorance of science. After staying with the brigade, he found such an erroneous idea refuted by living facts.

One day, he was spraying insecticide together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. He stressed that nothing would be left out in spraying if it was done row by row. But the poor and lower-middle peasants said that this would not work, as it would send the insects running to the neighboring plots. By adopting the method of annihilation through encirclement, everyone found the insecticide much more effective.

On another occasion, Chang Shih-mei along with the poor and lower-middle peasants were taking prevention and treatment measures against insect pests over a wide area. There was a shortage of equipment. How could the efficiency of sprayers be increased? By looking in his book from cover to cover, Chang Shih-mei failed to come up with a way. By putting their heads together at the side of the field, the poor and lower-middle peasants thought out a way of concentrating insecticide. The results of experiment showed an increase in efficiency by more than 100 percent.

Cases like this gave Chang Shih-mei a profound education. With admiration he said, "The poor and lower-middle peasants are my political teachers as well as specialist teachers."

In the smelting furnace of revolution, Chang Shih-mei has seriously received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. A tremendous change has come over his spiritual outlook.

Lant'ien brigade is spread over a vast mountainous area. In the past, it never grew double-cropping paddy. In 1969, the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to make a break with such a practice by introducing double-cropping of paddy. This was to make more grain available for the State. However, none of them was sure how to force buds. Chang Shih-mei took the initiative to shoulder such a burden. He suggested that the brigade set up a "three-in-one" bud-forcing group. In four production teams a warm-water-quick-bud-forcing method of growing seedlings was adopted simultaneously. Such a method was easy to practice but involved a strict control over water temperatures. He walked several tens of li every day making rounds of the four production teams to give a helping hand. This enabled the whole brigade to get the rice seedling-growing completed 5 to 7 days ahead of schedule. Certain conditions were created for the winning of a bumper harvest.

The night after the rice seedlings were transplanted, Chang Shih-mei suddenly heard from a radio broadcast a forecast of frost. He immediately thought of the tender seedlings that would suffer from the cold. He lost no time running to the production teams. The mountain trails were shrouded in pitch darkness and the wind chilled one to the bone. Walking was made very difficult. But he doggedly trudged on. Arriving at one of the production teams, he joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in burning wood chips to increase the temperature for the seedlings. He covered up seedlings with plastic sheets and kept busy working almost the whole night. He was dead tired but he felt a sense of great satisfaction that the rice seedlings were well protected from damage. Noting the change in Chang Shih-mei, the poor and lower-middle peasants said elatedly, "Old Chang has become one of us."

Chang Shih-mei said, "I owe my knowledge to the laboring people. In getting integrated with the poor and lower-middle peasants, I must contribute all my knowledge to the poor and lower-middle peasants and to socialist revolution and construction."

In the spring of the year before last, Chang Shih-mei found Lant'ien brigade's safflower seed plots and early rice fields simultaneously afflicted with insect pests. With great concern, Chang Shih-mei suggested to the production teams, the brigade, the commune and the hsien revolutionary committee a series of anti-pest measures. To give the poor and lower-middle peasants an idea of the living habits of the insects and a better grasp of the proper time for their extermination, he kept insect specimens in bamboo hollows and glass bottles, placed them in public view at shopfronts and roadsides, and patiently gave explanations to people passing by.

By running a study class, he also trained for every production brigade of the commune concerned one or two anti-pest workers. Later, he further launched specially an anti-pest experimental plot of more than one mow for the commune members' inspection, doing so in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is important to set examples for peasants."

Once, Tunghsi brigade's paddies were affected with insect pests. On learning about it, Chang Shih-mei immediately hurried to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in making serious investigations and studies. He suggested an effective prevention and treatment method which had the insect pests quickly brought under control.

Later, the revolutionary committee of the commune put in Chang Shih-mei's hands the anti-pest task of the whole commune. Delighted, he shouldered this burden. Before the crack of dawn every day he got out of bed. He worked late into the night. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he analyzed the condition of the insects and their harmful effects, and worked out prevention and control measures. In two months and more, he had practically walked through every production brigade of the whole commune. Sometimes he negotiated mountains and forded streams several tens of li a day without getting tired. One day, after checking insect conditions in Tungshai brigade, Chang Shih-mei was walking past a remote hill belonging to Chaochia production brigade. He found over 10 mow of rice fields affected by insect

pest. It was getting dark and the commune members had returned home and not even an information carrier was available. What was to be done? The comrades travelling with him said, "Today we are really tired. We had better report the matter tomorrow."

Chang Shih-mei thought, "If we report it tomorrow, the paddies will have suffered more. That will not do!" He insisted on walking several li to bring cadres to the fields. Only after he discussed proper prevention and control measures with them did he set his mind at rest and take his leave. Holding his hand, the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Old Chang, the countryside is in need of intellectuals like you!"

After receiving the poor and lower-middle peasants' praises, Chiang Shih-mei was overwhelmed with feelings. Before the great cultural revolution, he departed from the masses and production practice and spent over ten years studying stuff like "the hunger-enduring capacity of insects" and "vertical distribution of insects" and collecting data everywhere in a motor car.

Once he was walking past a large patch of rice fields affected by insect pests. The poor and lower-middle peasants stopped him and asked him for ideas to fight the pest. His heart set on writing theses, he curtly said, "I have no time," and hurried away. At that time, his greatest concern was not the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the development of socialist agricultural production but the publication of his own writings in professional journals.

He realized deeply that Chairman Mao's teaching, "If intellectuals do not get integrated with the worker-peasant masses, nothing would be achieved," was a great truth and that only by integrating with the worker-peasant masses could he fundamentally change the bad habit of separating theory from practice and develop his talents to the fullest in the service of the people.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, he did many years of laboratory research about prevention and control of insect pests. But of many points he had but a hazy idea. For two years, he mixed with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Lant'ien. In the course of practice, he seriously observed the occurrence of insect pests and their harmful effects. Only then did he put forward certain new ideas in line with reality about the prevention and control of pests harmful to paddies and over ten kinds of insects deleterious to corn, kaoliang, camellia, chestnut, sunflower and other mountain food crops and economic crops.

In March 1970 Chang Shih-mei was assigned to the hsien-level insecticide works in the trial-making and production of new insecticides. Though he was very new to such a job, yet he said, "The needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants are my best subject of scientific research." In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Those really close to knowledge are the ones in practice," he humbly sought enlightenment from the poor and lower-middle peasants with the greatest practical experience.

In view of such an attitude on his part, old herbalist peasant Chung Jung-k'ang led him up to mountains. Chang Shih-mei followed him making rounds on the mountains for three whole days. They collected over 60 varieties of wild plants that answered good purposes.

Back in the brigade, Chung Jung-k'ang again helped Chang Shih-mei to recognize in earnest the different properties of various medicinal herbs. In the process, Chang Shih-mei acquired a lot of knowledge that could not be obtained in a laboratory. He had his expectations fulfilled as he once again tasted the sweetness of learning from poor and lower-middle peasants. He successively visited several tens of poor and lower-middle peasants and collected over 150 varieties of wild-grown medicinal herbs. Several kinds of native insecticides for which large sources of raw material existed and which were easy to make were trial produced. After they were popularized throughout the hsien, insect pests were effectively prevented and brought under control. A large sum of money was also saved for the State.

Recently, with the help of the masses and acting in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rely on our own efforts" and "Fight amidst hardship," Chang Shih-mei, by taking tobacco leaves, kerosene, waste liquid from the manufacture of paper and decayed tea leaves as raw materials and mixing them with a small amount of chemical insecticide, turned them into several kinds of low-cost and highly efficacious new insecticide by native means. On the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses, he has taken another welcome step forward. (NCNA Reporter)

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Study and Apply Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophical Concepts Creatively, Fight Arrogance and Smash Self-Complacency, Seriously Make A Good Job of Revolutionary Transformation

- Party committee of Shanghai Leather Shoes Factory acts with close attention to reality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 21, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai) "A Communist Party member's duties lies in exposing reactionaries and metaphysical erroneous ideas, disseminating the inherent dialectics of things and promoting the transformation of things to realize the goal of revolution." In accordance with such a great teaching from Chairman Mao, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Leather Shoes Factory have combined reality with the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in an effort to remold the world outlook, heighten the willingness to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make a good job of revolutionary transformation. This has led to continuous victories of the factory in the development of an excellent situation in revolution and production.

This factory was originally a relatively advanced unit in the light industrial system of Shanghai. Later, individual leading members developed a feeling of conceit and self-complacency. The class enemies availed themselves of the opportunity to wreck the unity of the revolutionary masses. This had an adverse effect upon revolution and production and led to a gradual transformation from progressiveness to backwardness.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of this factory were determined to change the backward features of this factory. But certain leading members lacked confidence. "Could backwardness be changed back to progressiveness after all?" With this point in mind, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of this factory joined the masses in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. They studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's great teachings such as "Under given conditions, two contradictory aspects transform into their opposites."

As a result of study, everyone came to realize that progressiveness and backwardness were two contradictory aspects which could transform into each other under given conditions. In the past, progressiveness transformed into backwardness due to a feeling of arrogance and self-complacency and a tendency to stay in the rut. Now backwardness could surely be transformed into progressiveness if we just assiduously applied ourselves to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and seriously fought arrogance and smashed self-complacency and consciously acted upon Chairman Mao's directives. "Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." The responsible persons of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory took the lead in discussing and applying

before the masses such understanding as the application of Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts in overcoming metaphysical viewpoints and strengthening confidence in the transformation of backwardness. This further raised everyone's consciousness in making a success of revolutionary transformation. In the whole factory, there appeared a lively situation, "Study dialectics properly and go all out to create the advanced."

Practice of this factory shows that to make a good job of revolutionary transformation, we must promote the philosophy of struggle and insist upon revolutionary mass criticism. We must continuously overcome metaphysical viewpoints and various erroneous ideas and stimulate the transformation of a mistake in the direction of correctness, the transformation of arrogance and complacency in the direction of modesty and prudence and the transformation of backwardness in the direction of progressiveness.

After a spell of effort, the factory showed tremendous progress in revolution and production and won praises from the leadership departments at higher levels and fraternal units. At this time, some cadres again developed a new feeling of arrogance and complacency. After an analysis of things, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee held that the recurrence of such a situation was mainly due to failure to grasp revolutionary mass criticism firmly and failure to wipe out the idea that "arrogance is harmless" and other erroneous ideas.

Therefore, they specially launched Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for "opposing arrogance and self-complacency and promoting modesty and prudence." They organized new and old cadres to study the history of two-line struggle in the Party and Chairman Mao's various teachings including, "In the history of our Party, there once appeared several serious cases of arrogance which made us suffer. .....Comrades of the whole Party must draw a lesson from these several cases of arrogance and these several mistakes." "Modesty makes for progress and arrogance leads to backwardness." They summed up experiences and lessons involving the transformation of the factory over the past several years from progressiveness to backwardness and again from backwardness to progressiveness. They repeatedly criticized the idea that "arrogance is harmless" and other various idealist and metaphysical viewpoints. This enabled everyone to receive a profound ideological and political-line education.

With a deep understanding acquired, many comrades said, "If arrogance and self-complacency are not opposed and eliminated, we would lose our lives in the time of war, suffer at a crucial moment, fall over in front of victory, and get stuck with the label of backwardness." Thereafter, they consciously opposed arrogance and smashed self-complacency. They maintained modesty and prudence in their style, and strived to make a success of various tasks in a down-to-earth manner.

Chairman Mao said, "We must bear in mind at all times Lenin's words: Make a concrete analysis of concrete things." In line with such a teaching, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory in doing revolutionary transformation work made penetrating investigations and studies and made a concrete analysis of concrete problems. They laid hold of the main

contradictions and prescribed the right medicine for a disease. They did their work conscientiously and speeded up the process of revolutionary transformation.

In the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, a responsible person of a workshop for a time was in a state of inertia. This hampered the development of various tasks in the workshop. In making him a target of ideological transformation work, the Party committee of the factory for lack of attention to investigation and study failed to grasp the main contradiction and failed to do its work at the core, thus achieving only limited results. With this problem in mind, the Party committee studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and summed up experiences. They came to realize that lack of expected results in work was mainly due to the fact that they had stayed high above and set about seeking a solution at the first sign of a contradiction. Hence failure to attain the object in mind.

After a summing-up, the Party committee sent a Party committee member to stay at this workshop. At last, the Party committee member found out about the erroneous idea of "a cadre suffers disadvantages" that affected the responsible person of this workshop. Inertia in work was a phenomenon and the essence of the matter was lack of consciousness of two-line struggle and continuous revolution. Therefore, he joined this cadre in studying Chairman Mao's great theory about continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and studying the new Party Constitution. They recalled the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness and criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist cadre line. This cadre was enabled to heighten his voluntariness of class struggle and two-line struggle. He had undergone a prominent change in his spiritual outlook. He led the masses of the workshop in a vigorous effort to study and apply such fundamentals as Mao Tse-tung's thought. This enabled the workshop to get ahead in the performance of all tasks and receive praises from the masses.

In conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only by making a comparison can we make an appraisal. Only with an appraisal and with struggle can we make progress," the Party committee and revolutionary committee of this factory constantly applied the method of comparison and analysis in uncovering contradictions, looking for shortcomings, learning from the advanced and whipping up enthusiasm. This made for the continuous transformation of various tasks in the direction of progress.

In the leather shoes trade of Shanghai, this factory was originally a well-equipped, large-scale and technically advanced unit. Some comrades thus failed to see their own weaknesses and others' strengths. Due to self-complacency and crude workmanship, they had to write off as a loss a number of women's and men's shoes. This gave the factory quite a big shock.

Laying hold of this typical case, the Party committee of the factory held a timely "exhibition to oppose arrogance and smash self-complacency and improve the quality of products." Gathered together at this exhibition were advanced products from fraternal factories in this municipality and other areas to compare

with those of this factory. As a result of comparison and appraisal, the cadres and the masses received a profound education. They overcame their feeling of complacency in the role of "an elderly," and humbly drew on other people's strengths to make up for their own weaknesses in a continuous effort to improve the quality of products. The needs of the broad worker-peasant masses were thus better satisfied.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of this factory hold that man's ideological revolutionization is an important guarantee for the satisfactory performance of all tasks. Therefore, in doing ideological transformation work, they consciously place in a primary position the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and the consistent application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people and remolding and improving people's world outlook.

In this regard, they first set a strict demand on themselves. The leading squad has established and adhered to the Chairman Mao's works study system involving daily reading, monthly discussion and application, quarterly small-scale summing-up and yearly general summing-up. They study one step ahead of the masses and learn a bit more than the masses. Then they go among the masses with a view to discussion and application. On the one hand, they lead the masses in study and on the other, humbly listen to comments from the masses and receive their supervision and help. Under the inspiration of the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory, the members of the leading squads at various levels of the factory have also imposed strict demands upon themselves. They have seriously applied themselves to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in an effort to remold their world outlook, heighten their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and lead the masses to take big strides ahead along the road charted by Chairman Mao.

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"LEARN FROM TACHAI" MOVEMENT

Conscientiously Implement Policies, Concretely Learn Well from Tachai

by

CCP Susung Hsien Committee, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1971)

At present, the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" is being developed penetratingly. To conscientiously implement the series of rural economic policy formulated under Chairman Mao's direction is an important aspect in insuring the penetrating development of the movement of learning from Tachai. Leadership cadres at various levels are leaders in learning from Tachai and executives who concretely carry out Party policies. Viewed from the situation of our hsien, we should pay attention to the following several problems in the cadres' thinking:

Some cadres held that as long as the orientation and line were correct, we should not worry about incorrect policies. They regarded policies as certain concrete ways of doing things which had no bearing on the over-all situation, severing the implementation of policy from firm adherence to the major socialist orientation and from the carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They failed to understand that Party policies were concrete expressions of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that we could not speak of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line without correctly carrying out Party policies.

Ssuchou brigade of our hsien was formerly an advanced unit. In recent years due to the failure of leadership members to conscientiously carry out the Party's economic policies in rural areas, the brigade did not observe the principle of "distribution according to labor," thus impairing the masses' activism in socialist revolution and affecting the movement of learning from Tachai.

Hok'ou brigade was a famous poor hilly region. Due to the perseverance in educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought on the part of leadership members, the brigade conscientiously implemented the Party's economic policies in the rural areas, fully aroused the masses' revolutionary activism, rapidly changed its backward appearance, and became an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in the hsien at one leap.

Two different ways of doing things showed two different results. Facts educated everybody that in order to develop the movement of learning from Tachai in a healthy manner, it was necessary to understand the implementation of the Party's economic policies in the rural areas by raising it to the same level as the line that should be carried out.

Another important question was that some cadres were overwhelmed by fears, daring not to do things consistently according to Party policies. This was caused by bourgeois "self-interest." There was one cadre who was asked by some one about the question of changing ownership. He knew clearly that this method was contrary to the policy of current three-level ownership of the people's communes with the production team as the basis, but he neither nodded his head nor shook his head, due to the absurdity of "self-interest" and the overwhelming influence of "fear."

Through struggles against self-interest and criticism against revisionism, he realized that Communist Party members should take the stand of the Party and the stand of Party policies. Thereafter, he took courage to struggle against any erroneous tendency contrary to Party policies.

This tells us that: "self-interest" is arch enemy to the implementation of policies, and that implementation of policies must be combined with the struggle against self-interest and criticism against revisionism, and with the conscientious remolding of world outlook.

There is another important question, that is the necessity to refrain from going to extremes. There was a brigade which though criticized for "letting work-point take command," also abolished certain systems of reasonable assessment of work and recording of work-points. On the one hand this was due to the absolute nature and one-sidedness of their ideology; and on the other hand it was related to the failure of some cadres to conscientiously study policies, and their failure to really understand the spiritual substance of policies. Therefore, it is necessary to cultivate a habit of analysis to view problems with viewpoints of material dialectics, and forestall one tendency covering up another tendency.

At one time some communes and teams of our hsien only attached importance to collective pig-raising to the neglect of household pig-raising by individual commune members. Then, they grasped the commune members' household pig-raising to the neglect of the collective pig-raising. Subsequently, we held an on-the-spot meeting in Chungp'eng brigade which had a better record in the carrying out of Party policies. Through study and visits, we enabled everybody to further understand the policy of simultaneous undertaking of collective pig-raising and private pig-raising, clearly demarcated the boundaries between the commune members' regular household sideline production and the capitalist tendency, thereby implementing policies, and promoting the development of pig-raising undertakings in the entire hsien.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Our policies should not only be made known to the leadership, to the cadres, but also be made known to the broad masses." Renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i attempted to sabotage the series of rural economic policies formulated by Chairman Mao and to sabotage the mass movement of learning from Tachai. Since the establishment of revolutionary committees, we have aroused the masses to criticize vigorously Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine that the masses are backward," rectified the erroneous ideology of a small number of cadres who dared not publicize policies before the masses, and transmitted every detail of policies to the

masses. Facts have proven that the masses are capable of correctly understanding and carrying out Party policies. The process of transmitting policies to the masses is also a process of leading the masses to make a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The implementation of the series of rural economic policies formulated by Chairman Mao has gone through fierce struggles between the two classes and between the two lines. A small handful of class enemies invariably sabotage the implementation of policies from every aspect in an attempt to sabotage the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. They either advocate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to obliterate vigorously the demarcation of policies, and to blow evil wind of capitalism; or take advantage of certain deviations in our carrying out of policies to attack and twist our Party's rural economic policies vigorously. Therefore, we must ceaselessly analyze new tendencies of class struggle, eliminate "Liu" poison, prevent Rightist and "Leftist" interferences, implement the Party's various rural policies to the grassroot level, enabling the masses to understand, thereby enabling us to ceaselessly to impel the mass movement of learning from Tachai to advance and to develop.

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Conscientiously Sum Up Experience, Strengthen Policy Education

- Ch'angteh district vigorously grasps implementation of policy, promotes penetrating development of movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1971)

Party organs and revolutionary committees at various levels of Ch'angteh district, Hunan Province, have regarded the correct implementation of the Party's various proletarian policies in the rural areas as part of an important content of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai." They ceaselessly repel interferences of the "Left" and the Right, enabling the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture to advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the winter of last year, the district revolutionary committee called meetings of leadership members of revolutionary committees at the district, hsien, ch'ü, and commune levels, summed up experiences and lessons in learning from Tachai in agriculture, conducted struggles between the two lines and policy education, enabling all to realize that only by conscientiously implementing the Party's various proletarian policies in the rural areas would it be possible for the mass movement of learning from Tachai to develop in a healthy and penetrating way.

Leadership members of Shihmen hsien have a profound understanding of this point. Before 1969, some localities of this hsien did not learn basic things in learning from Tachai but only learned certain concrete business management methods one-sidedly without considering actual conditions of the localities. As a result, the mass movement of learning from Tachai failed to develop in the correct direction. Thereafter, they vigorously grasped political and ideological education, and carried out rational assessment of work and recording of workpoints, raising the socialist activism of the broad masses.

Through the summing up of experiences and lessons, it was possible to enable the comrades attending the meetings to receive profound policy education. They all realized that the series of Party policies in the rural areas formulated under Chairman Mao's personal direction reflected the objective rules of the socialist phase, represented the basic interests of the proletariat and of the broad laboring people, and was a concrete expression of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In learning from Tachai, we should learn the Tachai spirit in resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Party policies, struggle against sabotage activities of the class enemies, struggle against various erroneous tendencies, enabling the Party's various policies in the rural areas to be further implemented, in order to arouse the socialist activism of the masses.

The changes in agricultural production situations of Yatzukang commune, Hanshou hsien, were forceful illustrations. In the winter of 1968, this commune criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four great freedoms" pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, suppressed the capitalist evil wind, but neglected the policy of insuring household sideline production by commune members under the conditions of maintaining absolute superiority of the collective economy, and deviations to restrict the commune members in appropriately undertaking household sideline production appeared at one time.

After detecting this problem, the commune revolutionary committee made rectifications in time. But during the course of tackling this problem, they failed to grasp the key link of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and a small handful of class enemies again jumped out to take the opportunity to carry out sabotage, and the capitalist spontaneous influence again appeared, while the mass movement of learning from Tachai was subject again to rightist interference, affecting revolution and production this commune.

Subsequently, the commune revolutionary committee vigorously grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, repelled interferences from the "Leftist" and the rightist sides, thereby enabling the mass movement of learning from Tachai to ceaselessly develop, and the agricultural production to increase with large margins.

Since last year, the district revolutionary committee transferred 5,000 cadres deep to communes and production teams to vigorously grasp the implementation of policies in the three phases of the mobilization for the spring sowing, the preliminary distribution of early rice, and the year-end distribution. Various hsien and communes vigorously grasped class struggle in the economic field in conjunction with Party rectification and Party building, and with the campaign of "one-strike and three-opposition," further raised consciousness of implementing policies on the part of leadership cadres at various levels.

The Ch'angteh district revolutionary committee also organized leadership cadres at various levels to combine struggle practices, conscientiously summed up experiences, enabling all of them to further understand how to correctly implement Party policies to forestall Leftist-Rightist swing. These were the elimination of the remaining pernicious influence of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four great freedoms" with attention paid to allow commune members to manage small-amount private plots and household sideline production under the condition of insuring the development and absolute superiority of the collective economy; to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the trash of "material incentive" and "let workpoint take command," as well as to carry out the principle of distribution according to labor; to criticize and repudiate the erroneous tendency of "distribute all, eat all, and consume all," as well as to pay attention to the correct handling of the relationship between the State, the collective, and the individual, enabling the commune members' income to increase each year through production increases. After acquiring further understanding of these problems, the leadership organs at various levels have greatly raised the level in correctly implementing policies of the Party.

The Ch'angteh district revolutionary committee realized through practice that "policy and strategy are the life of the Party" and should be conscientiously implemented. Whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Party policy can be carried out depended on the world outlook of those who carry out the policies. Hence, the district revolutionary committee did not isolatedly grasp the question of policy, but demanded leadership at various levels to regard the conscientious study and correct implementation of the Party's policies as part of an important content of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and of the remolding of world outlook.

Since last year, the district has called lecture and application meetings of responsible persons of the district, hsien, ch'ü, and communes, enabling all of them to realize that the series of rural policies formulated under Chairman Mao's direction reflected the development rules of objective things, and that it was impossible to consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Party policies, if they refrained from eliminating idealism and metaphysics from their minds, and from making arduous efforts to destroy self-interest and establish public interest and to remold world outlook. They also adopted the method of open-door rectification of style-of-work, forum meetings, and making visits to ask the masses to assess and discuss the conditions of carrying out policies, assisting leadership members to raise their consciousness of carrying out Party policies.

At one time, Lungt'an commune, T'aoyuan hsien, was not earnest enough in carrying out the policies of distribution according to labor and the exchange of equal values, affecting the movement of learning from Tachai. After detecting this problem, the commune revolutionary committee carried out open-door rectification of style-of-work, asking basic-level cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to put forward suggestions. Leadership members of the commune revolutionary committee made struggles against self-interest and criticism of revisionism on the basis of over 200 suggestions furnished by the masses and to combine their own erroneous ideologies in carrying out policies. The masses offered them ardent assistance as well as made strict demands. These enabled them to realize that only by struggling against and eliminating bourgeois "self-interest" would it be possible to struggle against phenomena of violating the policies and to consciously and resolutely carry out policies of the Party.

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To Do Things According To Policy in Order To Transform Backward Appearance, Takang Brigade, Sheyang Hsien, Kiangsu, Earnestly Implements Policies During Movement of Learning from Tachai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) Takang brigade of Sheyang hsien, Kiangsu Province, is in an area visited by frequent natural disasters. In 1965, its grain yield per-mow was only 200 catties. This brigade underwent drastic changes during its movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" and its grain and cotton yields per-mow last year all exceeded the targets specified in the "Program." One of the important experiences of this brigade in transforming its backward appearance was the earnest carrying out of a series of rural economic policies of the Party during the process of learning from Tachai in agriculture, fully arousing socialist activism of the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The Party branch of Takang brigade was able to raise its consciousness of carrying out policies only after summing up experiences and lessons. Production team No. 6 transferred a strong labor force to the job of transportation during busy farming seasons in an attempt to make more money, affecting agricultural production as a result. After 1969, the team unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, but made deviations by merely grasping agriculture without grasping sideline production. They failed in setting up processing mills, in pig raising, in providing men to repair farm tools, and in providing funds to buy fertilizer, resulting in continued failures in raising agricultural production. After a study of policies last year, they not only concentrated their efforts on grasping grain and cotton production, but also appropriately undertook sideline production, increased the pig population, achieved self-supply of small farm tools basically, greatly promoting agricultural production.

In the autumn of last year, the poor and lower-middle peasants of a certain team was making vigorous efforts to apply foundation manure for the autumn sowing, and their learning from Tachai was fervent and sky-rocketing. At this time, the team leader thought that everybody's consciousness was high and their enthusiasm was great, so he no longer paid attention to workpoints, and making careless assessment of work. As a result, the phenomenon of "attending work without exerting effort" emerged. After discovering this problem, the team leader examined his own mistake, made rational assessment of work and recording of workpoints on the basis of giving prominence to proletarian politics, thus arousing the commune members' activism.

These facts enabled the Party branch of the brigade to realize that during the process of learning from Tachai, it was necessary to carry out policy education for the cadres and the masses, and that whenever Party policies were neglected then the revolutionary activism of the masses would always be affected. Why was it impossible to correctly carry out policies? The main reason was the imperfect understanding of implementing policies on the part of some cadres. They said: "The consciousness of the masses has been

elevated, and it doesn't matter much if we pay less attention to carry out policies." The Party branch held that Party policy was a concrete expression of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that "Leftist"-Rightist swings in the carrying out of policies would directly affect the correct carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the course of implementing policies, they constantly paid attention to repelling "Leftist" and Rightist interference. When they criticized and repudiated the trash of "letting workpoint take command" and "material incentive," they paid attention to carry out the policies of "distribution according to labor, and more earnings for more labor." When they criticized and repudiated the erroneous method of "free planting" without obeying state plans, they enabled production teams to adopt measures to suit conditions of localities in a flexible manner. The Party branch also paid attention to grasping concrete characteristics of policies and placed the work ahead of other things. During the implementation of the sowing plans last year, they made efforts in advance to organize everybody to study relevant policies and to make investigations and research on the farm fields, and aroused the masses to make thorough discussions in order to draw up sowing and planting plans according to policies and actual conditions.

The Party branch of the brigade also realized that to thoroughly carry out policies, it was necessary to closely rely on the masses. With supervision from the masses, it was possible to really implement policies without subjecting themselves to "Leftist" and Rightist interference. During their thorough carrying out of every policy, they always persevered in the method of "coming from the masses and going back among the masses."

For instance, the management of "five kinds of artisans" was done with slackened control at the beginning, causing some growth of capitalist tendency. Subsequently, a small number of people adopted the method of "chopping with the stroke of a knife," requesting all "five kinds of artisans" to take part in collective agricultural production, resulting in lack of people to repair farm tools at one time.

To cope with these two tendencies, the Party branch of the brigade aroused the masses and joined them to study together policies relating to the management of handicraft industry, formulating management measures on the basis of actual conditions. In this way, they not only forestalled capitalist tendencies but also aroused the activism of the "five kinds of artisans" to serve the learning from Tachai.

During the process of implementing policies, the Party branch of Takang brigade has constantly carried out examinations to detect policy questions that are liable to be neglected and to conscientiously tackle these questions.

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INLAND NAVIGATION

Article: Using Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Command Navigation Along Yangtze River

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 24, 1971)

following are excerpts from an article on the use of chairman mao's philosophic concepts to command inland navigation written by hao cheng-hua, captain of a tugboat of the chungking branch of the yangtze river navigation company:

our tugboat goes between chungking in szechwan province and yichang in hupeh province along the yangtze river. the three gorges, known as "the natural barrier", lie between. there are shoals everywhere, and the current is swift. the channel is narrow and zigzag. capricious weather adds to the difficulties. the slightest carelessness can wreck the boat.

when i was put in charge of the tugboat i was worried that i might not be able to do a good job. i turned to chairman mao's three constantly read articles and his philosophic works and tried to apply materialist dialectics to navigation. over the past four years or so i have grasped some of the laws of navigation along the river. this ensures safe voyages with an increasing volume of cargo.

at first i was unsure in my work because i saw only the adverse side and failed to see that every objective thing is governed by a law which man can grasp step by step.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience", i took note of the current and the topography at every shoal, anchorage and turn and observed how our crewmen and others sailed, berthed and cleared ports safely and handled the barges. an analysis of these data revealed some of the laws. then i went back to practice. repeated practice brought me closer to the laws governing safe navigation along the yangtze.

it is difficult for a tug pulling a string of barges to turn about at lichihyuan during the low water season. i studied the characteristics of the river bed, the currents and the shore. i gradually worked out some methods that ensure safe turning at lichihyuan and the ports of fuling and yunyang. over the past few years i have fulfilled all the tasks in taking on or discharging barges at these places smoothly, although the water level is very low.

when heavy fog blankets the river in winter, the boats usually have to stop and drop anchor. if they encounter dense fog while sailing through shoals or along a narrow course which allows the passage of only one boat, accidents are not infrequent.

but, we can bring the dynamic role of man into play in fighting fog. i closely observed those places where fog was common and noticed signs of approaching fog: light buoys seem brighter than usual, the roof of the wheel house is covered with heavy dew, a very red sunset, etc.

at any of these signs i took measures so as to reduce or prevent danger. one winter when we started downstream from

chungking i noted signs of fog. i lowered speed and did not sail into a one-boat channel between kuochiatuo and yutsuituo before daybreak. inside the channel, it is almost impossible for the boat pulling barges to turn about and cast anchor. this ensured a safe voyage.

chairman mao teaches: "we must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side of things. in given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." the favorable and unfavorable factors in navigation are the two aspects of a contradiction and they are interdependent and can transform into each other in given conditions. the most fundamental condition for their transformation is the role of man. a person who is utterly devoted to the public interest remains cool and collected in the face of danger and can tide it over.

when our boat passed through the narrowest and most zigzag section of the channel at chaipantzu during the dry season of 1968, the rudder suddenly would not work. if our boat had an accident and sank there, the navigation course would be blocked, apart from the big loss of state property. i recalled chairman mao's teaching "what we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work." we took emergency measures at once and avoided a serious accident.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Workers' Wives on Peking Outskirts Run Quartz Workshop

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

a quartz workshop run by housewives on the outskirts of peking has produced quality crystals for the iron and steel, chemical and electronic industries and received warm praise from the users.

the workshop was started in hsinchen, a workers' residential centre, in 1967 by some housewives who were inspired by chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive and made up their minds to contribute to socialist construction by processing nearby quartz deposits.

since these women had household responsibilities and little technical knowledge, they had to surmount many difficulties in setting up the workshop. they drew strength from chairman mao's three constantly read articles.

they kept to chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and his instruction "diligence and frugality should be practised in running factories". to acquire technique, they sent people out to learn and they were thus able to install and operate the machines. the workshop is housed in several old rooms which the women repaired, doing the carpentry, masonry and other building work.

the workshop went into operation with only one machine on august first, 1967. two more machines were added later. the women have produced 13,000 tons of quartz crystals which were sent to many parts of the country.

the workshop began producing quality rock-crystal for both industrial and scientific research uses last summer. this called for greater skill. the housewives used methods of their own devising and renovated their equipment. they carried out a dozen experiments before they succeeded. during the experiments they studied chairman mao's philosophic works, using materialist dialectics to analyze and solve contradictions.

more than 40 activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have emerged from among the women since they started to set up the workshop.

COTTON PRODUCTION

China Registers Big Increase in Cotton Output During Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

cotton production in china has shot up rapidly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the country achieved good cotton harvests every year from 1966 to 1970, with total output and per hectare yield surpassing the pre-cultural revolution records.

in china's major cotton growing areas -- the yangtze and yellow river basins -- many counties, people's communes and production brigades have over the past few years exceeded the highest target set in the national programme for agricultural development by gathering more than 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton from every hectare. in 1970, two-thirds of all such counties throughout the country topped their targets for grain production set in the programme. the shanghai municipality and chekiang province have not only surpassed this record in cotton production for years running but also exceeded an average grain yield of six tons per hectare, the target set in the programme for areas south of the yangtze.

the great proletarian cultural revolution filled the commune members with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and they worked wonders. advanced communes and production brigades noted for high grain and cotton yields are to be found even in areas north of the ancient great wall where the soil was poor and the frost-free period is short, in areas on the fringe of the deserts in northwest china, on mountain slopes some 1,000 metres above sea level, and in areas that were easily affected by drought or excessive rain or had large tracts of alkali or red soil fields. cotton now grows in many places where it was not grown before and the acreage has kept expanding.

the marked increase in cotton production has provided the textile industry with favourable conditions for expansion.

china has large areas suitable for growing cotton. the chinese peasants, who started growing cotton some 13

centuries ago, have accumulated rich experience in the struggle for production. before liberation when the kuomintang reactionaries ruled the country, however, cotton production scarcely made any headway because of the harsh exploitation and plunder by feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism. the country's total output in 1948, one year before liberation, was the same as in 1919.

cotton production rose quickly after liberation, thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao who led china's vast rural areas onto the socialist road. the policies and principles formulated by chairman mao have guided the development of socialist agriculture. in 1958 under the illumination of the party's general line for building socialism, the total national cotton output was four and half times that of 1949.

later, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi openly advocated such revisionist measures as "san tzu yi pao" and "four freedoms" (see note) which were aimed at undermining the rural collective economy. as a result, cotton production dropped.

chairman mao in 1964 issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai." the commune members throughout china warmly responded, and cotton production began to take a turn for the better. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members in their hundreds of millions joined the people of the whole country in smashing the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi, frustrating their scheme to restore capitalism, and roundly criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. thus their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been raised and the socialist positions in the countryside consolidated. consequently, cotton production showed a sharp increase.

a case in point is the changwei administrative region in the east china province of shantung. cotton production rose steadily after liberation. it declined sharply when liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend for restoring capitalism. it began to rise again in 1966, the year the cultural revolution started. that year and the following three years the region's cotton output varied between 500 or 600 kilogrammes per hectare. in 1970, the average ginned cotton yield of the region's 70,000 hectares of cotton fields was 765 kilogrammes per hectare, hitting an all-time high.

the great proletarian cultural revolution brought the mass movement to learn from tachai to a new high and invigorated the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the rural areas. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members concentrate on learning the essential experience of tachai by arming their own minds with mao tsetung thought and consciously remoulding their world outlook so as to foster the idea of growing cotton for the revolution. their revolutionary enthusiasm has never been so high.

an example is provided by the yangliunsueh production brigade in pinhsien county of shantung province, which is known throughout the country for its high grain and cotton yields.

most of the land in the brigade was alkali and was easily affected by drought. but the poor and lower-middle peasants, through years of hard labour, have changed the poor land by bringing it under irrigation and farming

intensively. they had good harvests for a number of years running. in 1970, cotton and grain yield was 1,200 and 9,100 kilogrammes per hectare, respectively. the reason for this remarkable achievement is that they have always taken the heroes described in chairman mao's three constantly read articles as their models, turned what they learned from these heroes into a conscious determination to grow cotton for the revolution, and combined a vigorous revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach of down-to-earth work.

in learning from tachai, the peasants and revolutionary cadres have undertaken large-scale improvement of farmland by bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. this ensured that they could achieve good cotton harvests in spite of natural calamities. there are many instances of this. for example, per hectare cotton yield in the old north china cotton growing areas rose slowly before the cultural revolution. but since the beginning of the cultural revolution, people began large-scale farm capital construction and improved the farming system. total output in 1970 was 16 per cent above the previous year and per hectare yield also increased by a big margin. an increase of 75 kilogrammes of cotton per hectare was registered in peking, hopei, honan and shantung.

located north of the famous turfan depression, the wuhsing commune in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china was in pre-liberation days a poverty-stricken place suffering from windstorms and shifting sand. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune relied on its own efforts and dug a 50-kilometre trunk cannal and extended the irrigated acreage by more than 2,400 hectares. planting trees on a massive scale, the commune has built forest belts totalling more than 150 kilometres in length that can withstand attacks from wind above fresh gale force. sand dunes were removed to create 530 hectares of new farmland. 2,660 hectares of raised fields were built. these created a fundamental change in the locality and assured a steady rise in both grain and cotton output every year. in 1970, average yield of ginned cotton per hectare was 750 kilogrammes and that of grain 3,645 kilogrammes. both surpassed the peak level in history.

the cotton growers throughout the country have made serious efforts to put into practice the "eight-point charter" for agriculture. growing cotton in a scientific way, they achieved good cotton harvests. many places organized scientific research groups made up of cadres, veteran peasants and technicians. some laws for high output in growing cotton have been discovered, and a local contingent of agricultural scientific and technical personnel was trained.

following chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", the peasants and revolutionary cadres of yangshuwantzu commune in liaoning province, northeast china, have farmed scientifically during the past few years. the commune organized an agricultural technical force of 700 people to research into ways to achieve high yields of grain and cotton. the frost-free period here is short. they found a way of sowing before and sprouting after frost, thus extending the growth period of cotton by some 15 days and solving the contradiction between the time needed for growth and the brevity of the frost-free period. a variety of scientific experiments were also carried out in crop rotation, interplanting grain with cotton, seedling protection, applying fertilizer, pruning and wiping out

insect pests. all this resulted in higher yields. cotton, formerly planted only on the plain, can now be grown as well on poorer land and in contour terraced fields in rotation with grain. with good field management and water conservation, and with more manure and a proper increase in the number of plants, the commune achieved its aim of increasing the number of cotton bolls and ensuring output. for several years in succession the commune has surpassed the highest per hectare yield target of 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton set in the national programme for agricultural development. grain output has also shot up considerably.

cotton growers throughout the country are now deepening the mass movement of learning from tachai and preparing the conditions to win another good cotton harvest this year.

note

san tzu yi pao: the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility of their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

four freedoms: freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chairman of Australian Communist Party (M-L) Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china yesterday, to express the warmest congratulations to china on her successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china:

warmest congratulations and revolutionary greetings on your country's latest wonderful achievement of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite launched on march 3. it testifies to the supremacy of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and is a great encouragement to us and a great defeat to imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and revisionism headed by the new tsars. it is in keeping with the main trend of revolution in the world today. we wish you still greater success in the interests of all the world's peoples.

hill,
chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist)

march 22, 1971

CAMBODIA

Prime Minister Penn Nouth Holds Press Conference on Anniversary of Birth of National United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea (nufk) and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia (rgnuc), held a big press conference here yesterday in celebration of the first anniversary of the birth of the national united front of kampuchea.

present at the press conference were thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the nufk central committee and minister of economy and finance of the rgnuc; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the nufk central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the rgnuc; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the nufk central committee

and minister delegate to the prime minister; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the nufk central committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the press conference held in the conference hall of the rgnuc building was attended by over 100 people including leading members of news departments in the capital, of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, and of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, chinese and foreign journalists and press attaches of embassies of various countries in china.

prime minister penn nouth made an important speech at the press conference. he stressed that the cambodian people are more determined than ever to fight and win, without compromise and retreat, till they have attained all their noble objectives, whatever the sacrifices and duration. the cambodian people are determined to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their militant solidarity with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples and intensify their struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, until complete victory.

in his speech, samdech penn nouth told the reporters the great victory won by the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the past year and the excellent situation.

he said: "on march 23, 1970, our head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, holding aloft the banner of patriotism, issued a resounding appeal to the khmer people, calling on them to wage a resolute struggle against the u.s. imperialists."

"an enthusiastic response has been given to this historic appeal by all the khmer people and all the patriotic personages at home or abroad, among whom are well-known deputies khieu samphan, hou yuon, hu nim and i myself". "since then our people have been united in a monolithic bloc under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea to wage resolutely an uncompromising and unflinching protracted people's war, whatever the difficulties and duration, until all the noble objectives laid down by the chairman of the nufk head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and inscribed in the political programme have been attained."

samdech penn nouth said: "the day of march 23, 1970 is therefore of profound significance, for it marks the day of the birth of the national united front of kampuchea which constitutes a new stage in the struggle of the khmer people and the people of the whole world against imperialism and mainly against u.s. imperialism.

"a year has elapsed since this historic day. in the course of these 12 months of heroic struggle waged with the greatest unity, with determination, selflessness and enormous sacrifices against ... the u.s. imperialists, their valets of saigon and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, the nufk has won in all fields brilliant victories, already liberating seven tenths of the country with six tenths of the population and forcing the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique and their masters to take refuge in phnom penh and some isolated posts.

"our people's armed forces of national liberation, keeping at all times and in all places the combat initiative in their hands, have attacked without respite the enemy in all fields of operation and have achieved brilliant victories thanks to the active and resolute support of all the politically conscious people. the important victories won in the course of the last three months show that the people's armed forces of national liberation of kampuchea (pafnlk) have developed by leaps and bounds and have proved extreme mobility, a very high degree of revolutionary heroism and the unshakable determination to win."

after pointing to the series of recent victories won by the cambodian army and people, samdech penn nouth said that all these military victories have painfully struck right at the heart of lon nol, ringleader of the traitors, and aggravated the contradictions among our enemies, particularly between the puppets of saigon and the traitorous clique of phnom penh, between lon nol-sirik matak on the one hand and son ngoc thanh on the other. all these internal contradictions have plunged phnom penh and other regions still under occupation into extreme confusion. but the american dollars have proved unable to save the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique from annihilation because of its grave defeats in the military and political fields and serious economic and financial difficulties.

he strongly denounced the u.s. imperialists, the puppets of saigon and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique for destroying khmer national culture and educational institutions, jeopardizing religion, and massacring the monks and people.

giving an account of the development and construction in the liberated zone of cambodia, he said: "in the liberated zone, the people's power, which is established and consolidated everywhere, ensures and guarantees the life and material interests of all social strata: workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, national bourgeoisie, businessmen, industrialists, intellectuals, buddhist monks..., as well as all their rights to liberty and democracy. consistently educated in the spirit of the political programme of the nufk, the population whose political consciousness is being constantly raised are carrying out with enthusiasm their duty towards the fatherland and giving support in various forms to the resistance and are volunteering to serve in the ranks of the pafnlk."

samdech penn nouth said: "this vast and rich liberated zone constitutes a strategic base with inexhaustible economic and financial resources capable of feeding our people and their pafnlk in the present struggle as well as in a protracted struggle."

he said: "the recent rallying to the liberated zone of several hundred intellectuals, personages, students, functionaries, etc... with all their families shows more clearly than ever that the nufk is the only correct road for all patriotic khmers to recover the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and to build an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia."

samdech penn nouth pointed out: "in the international field, while the traitorous phnom penh clique is more isolated than ever before, the nufk whose prestige is growing with each passing day, is benefiting from the active support of all the peoples who love peace, justice and freedom, including the

american people. the royal government of national union is recognized by 22 countries and two organizations of national liberation. at the conference of non-aligned countries in lusaka, 21 countries, of which some had not yet recognized the rgnuc, pleaded for our just cause, while only 7 defended the chanpeak clique. we would like to reiterate here our profound thanks to all these peoples and countries. we are convinced that with the true facts coming to light, other countries will not hesitate to join those who have already kindly done justice to the sacred cause of the khmer people. as the trustee of the fundamental national interests of the khmer people, the rgnuc would like to reaffirm solemnly on this occasion its capacity as the only legal and legitimate government of the entire khmer nation."

samdech penn nouth pointed out that the u.s. imperialists and their valets have suffered the gravest defeats in all fields and are thrown into an impasse. but the u.s. imperialists remain by nature most bellicose and most obstinate. they still refuse to give up their criminal objectives. the u.s. imperialists and their valets are feebly trying to obtain a moment of respite and to revitalize the phnom penh traitorous clique. they are carrying out perfidious manoeuvres in order to try to obtain a so-called "reconciliation" or "negotiation". in the diplomatic field, through the intermediary of their accomplices, they are manoeuvring for the convocation of a so-called international conference so as to legalize the traitors of phnom penh and to obtain a compromise solution.

he said: "through their own sufferings and numerous sacrifices, our people have become deeply conscious of the indescribable cruelty of the u.s. imperialists and of their criminal manoeuvres which are aimed at gaining a breathing spell and organizing new forces to carry out new ravages and massacres bringing all kinds of sufferings, devastations and even more heart-rending separations. our people are now firmly convinced that only the total and unconditional cessation of u.s. aggression against cambodia and indochina and the thorough elimination of the paid traitors will make it possible to restore a true and durable peace.

"deeply attached to a true peace in independence and freedom, our people are determined to carry out a people's war of resistance uncompromisingly and unflinchingly against the u.s. imperialists and their foreign and local lackeys, without falling in any trap of false negotiations of peace or reconciliation and the like, whatever the duration of the struggle and whatever the sacrifice they must endure."

samdech penn nouth reaffirmed that, under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea, the cambodian people and their royal government of national union are determined to:

"- resolutely make full use of our position of initiative and offensive in order to persistently pursue and intensify with determination a great fight on all fronts: military, political, economic and diplomatic, without giving the enemy time to take breath;

"- defend selflessly, consolidate vigorously and enlarge firmly our liberated zones in all fields: military, political, economic, cultural and social, by a correct and firm application of the political programme of the nufk."

he said: "we most vigorously denounce and condemn all manoeuvres of any organization or of anybody aimed at putting forward schemes or convening an international conference on

cambodia whose objective, whether avowed or not, is to legalize or camouflage the aggression of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys of saigon and others, against cambodia, to legitimatize or legalize the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique, and to realize any partition of cambodia or obtain a compromising solution."

samdech penn nouth said: "on this occasion, we would like to reaffirm solemnly that, in conformity with its political programme, the nufk and the rgnuc continue and will continue to pursue a foreign policy based on national independence, peace, neutrality, solidarity, friendship and cooperation with all peoples and countries that love peace, justic and freedom, according to the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence.

"in conformity with the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, and in face of the perfidious manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists who by the 'nixon doctrine' wish to make the indochinese fight the indochinese, sow division and provoke chauvinistic hatreds, the khmer people and nufk are determined to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their militant solidarity with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples and intensify their struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, until complete victory."

samdech penn nouth expressed profound gratitude to the people's republic of china which, he said, "through beloved and most respected chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, brings to the struggle of the khmer people the firm and unshakable support of the 700 million chinese people as well as a multifarious, immeasurable and unconditional aid. the recent joint statement between the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam following the latest trip of his excellency premier chou en-lai to hanoi, again gives us an immense encouragement in our struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. to the khmer people and the other indochinese peoples, the people's republic of china constitutes a vast and reliable rear area as well as a particularly important factor for the complete victory over the common enemy."

he said: "we express our sincere and profound gratitude for the multifarious aid and valuable support accorded us by the korean people and the democratic people's republic of korea that are fighting in the same trench with the indochinese and chinese peoples against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and for the multifarious aid and valuable support accorded us by the cuban people and the republic of cuba.

"we express our warm thanks to all the peoples and all countries loving peace, justice and freedom that have given us firm and resolute support in our just and noble struggle."

samdech penn nouth solemnly declared: "the nufk and the rgnuc express their full support to the struggle of all the people of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and war-mongers and against all forms of colonialism; to the struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the chinese people to recover taiwan, an integral part of the people's republic of china; to the struggle of the korean people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and for the liberation of the south and reunification of korea; to the struggle of the cuban people against the acts of the u.s. imperialists aimed at destroying the security and sovereignty of the republic of cuba; to the struggle of the arab people, particularly the palestinian people,

for their fundamental national rights against the israeli aggressors in the pay of the u.s. imperialists; to the struggle of the algerian people for social and economic progress, particularly for economic independence; to the struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. imperialists and the revival of japanese militarism; and finally to the struggle of the american people against the war of aggression, against racial descrimination and for peace and the genuine interests of the people of the united states of america."

samdech penn nouth concluded: "under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea presided over by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, our people who are closely united in a single monolithic bloc on their victorious forward march and are supported by all the revolutionary, socialist and progressive peoples who love peace, justice and freedom in the world, are more determined than ever to fight and win, without compromise and retreat, till they have attained all their noble objectives, whatever the sacrifice and duration. as samdech norodom sihanouk recently declared: 'our war of liberation may yet last several years, taking into account the unparalleled perfidy and the material and financial means of the u.s. enemy. but no one in the world, no one in cambodia and no one in america doubt our victory, the victory of the three indochinese peoples, khmer, vietnamese and laotian, who will not fail to completely sweep away the u.s. imperialists and their vile mercenaries from our three countries and never allow them to return.'"

samdech penn nouth's speech expressing the determination to fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation was repeatedly interrupted by warm applause.

he answered questions raised by newsmen at the press conference.

at the end of the press conference, samdech penn nouth and other cambodian leaders shook hands with the newsmen and press attaches attending the conference.

Standing Secretariat of NUFK Central Committee Issues Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

the standing committee of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea issued a press communique on march 19, 1971 on the meeting held by the central committee on march 15 and 16. full text of the communique reads as follows:

the members of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.) who are carrying out their tasks abroad, met on march 15 and 16, 1971, under the chairmanship of samdech penn nouth, chairman of its political bureau, to examine the domestic situation of cambodia and the international situation since the march 18, 1970 coup d'etat and the april 30, 1970 barbarous aggression perpetrated by the u.s. imperialists and their saigon puppets with the servile coordination of the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, sabotaging the independence, neutrality and peace of the country and being aimed at turning it into a neo-colony and a military base of aggression against the countries of asia, the southeast asian countries in particular.

in the course of the 12 months of the people's war of resistance waged with determination, and wholly united under the banner of the n.u.f.k. with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as the chairman, the khmer people and the people's armed forces of national liberation of kampuchea (p.a.f.n.l.k.) have recorded numerous and splendid victories in all fields and driven the nixon administration and its saigon and phnom penh lackeys into an impasse.

thanks to a correct political line and a correct leadership, the correct implementation of the political programme of the n.u.f.k. has enabled all classes and social strata and all patriotic personalities to achieve the broadest and most solid unity and wage armed resistance resolutely and victoriously against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

the p.a.f.n.l.k., keeping the combat initiative and mounting continuous attacks on the enemy on all the theatres of operation, have recorded brilliant victories, enjoying everywhere active and resolute support from the people with political consciousness.

the resounding victories won against the air base at pochentong and the oil refinery at sihanouk-ville and particularly against the recent military adventures of the u.s. imperialists and their saigon puppets in the snuol-chup-damber area (kompong cham-kratie), demonstrated the mobility, revolutionary heroism, the determination to win and the might of the p.a.f.n.l.k.

all these splendid victories have enabled us to liberate seven-tenths of our national territory with six-tenths of the country's population.

in all the liberated areas, a persistent education in accordance with the spirit of the front's political programme has been given to the people, who, with a constantly heightened political consciousness, fulfil their duties toward the motherland, give their support of various forms to the resistance and voluntarily go to serve in the ranks of the p.a.f.n.l.k.

everywhere, at all levels (village, township and province), the people have mastered their destiny and guaranteed the life, the material and moral interests of all social strata and social classes (workers, peasants, buddhist monks, intellectuals, businessmen, industrialists ...). from now on people are living a harmonious and healthy life, a life based on freedom and democracy and full of pure and noble patriotism, enthusiasm and legitimate and national pride, deserving of a unified, independent, neutral, democratic and prosperous new cambodia.

recently hundreds of intellectuals, students, personalities, functionaries, etc... went to the liberated area with all their families. this shows more than ever that the n.u.f.k. is the only just path for all the khmer patriots to recover the independence, neutrality, peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cambodia.

all these victories obtained in the interior of the country have raised the prestige of the n.u.f.k. and the r.g.n.u.c. on the international arena where all the revolutionary, progressive and peace-justice-and-freedom-loving peoples have rendered them militant support and aid.

immediately after its formation, the royal government of national union of cambodia (r.g.n.u.c.) has been recognized by 22 countries and two organizations of national liberation.

the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and phnom penh lackeys have in all domains sustained crushing defeats.

but, out of their nature, they remain very bellicose and very obstinate. they try to launch new military adventures against the liberated zone and continue to foment perfidious manoeuvres in an attempt to divide the n.u.f.k., stop the victorious advance of the khmer people and the p.a.f.n.l.k. convene international conferences with a view to gaining a moment of respite which will enable them to prop up the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, obtain a solution of compromise and realize their criminal design to turn cambodia into a neo-colony and a base of aggression against the other countries of asia.

together with all their brothers at home, all members of the n.u.f.k. carrying out their tasks abroad are unanimously determined to continue to follow the present correct political line, serve the people, wage resolutely a struggle of long duration without compromise and retreat, redouble vigilance against the manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists and their accomplices and lackeys, by raising to the highest level the national consciousness of the people in striving for independence, in being masters to decide the destiny of their beloved motherland and in relying on their own efforts and surmounting however great difficulties at any place and under whatever circumstances in order to:

-- drive out of cambodia all u.s. aggressors and their saigon and bangkok mercenaries and mercenaries of any country;

-- completely eliminate the traitors headed by lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh;

-- recover the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and build an independent, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous cambodia in accordance with the political programme of the n.u.f.k.

all members of the n.u.f.k. carrying out their tasks abroad are determined to develop and consolidate still further the monolithic unity under the banner of the n.u.f.k. with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister and mr. khieu samphan as its deputy prime minister, and are determined to further develop the militant relations with the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government and the national front for liberation of south viet nam, the lao patriotic front, the vietnamese people and the lao people in accordance with the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and to bring closer the relations with all revolutionary, progressive and peace-justice-and-freedom-loving peoples and countries -- such as the democratic people's republic of korea, and particularly the chinese people and the people's republic of china.

the people's war of resistance against aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will surely win exclamation

in accordance with this principle of action the meeting adopted the financial policy of the r.g.n.u.c. and, with the agreement of the leaders at home, decided to adopt march 23 as the day of the founding of the n.u.f.k.

ITTF

ITTF President H. Roy Evans Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

h. roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, left here for japan by air this morning for the 31st world table tennis championships, after concluding his friendly visit to china.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of the all-china sports federation, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the table tennis association of china li ching-chuan, wu hsiao-ta and tsou po-hsien, as well as chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Delegation Arrives in Peking Comrade Chou En-lai Meets Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and Other Laotian Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

a delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by kaysone phomvihane, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, arrived here by air yesterday. the members of the delegation are sanan southichack and maysouk, members of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and thong savath kay kham phi thoune, deputy director of the general office of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

heads of the diplomatic missions concerned were also present.

comrade chou en-lai and comrade keng piao this evening went to where the delegation stays and met comrade kaysone phomvihane and other comrades on the delegation and had a/ friendly and cordial conversation with them.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chairman of Nepalese National Panchayat Ram Hari Sharma and Madame Sharma Give Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

[illegible] ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat and head of the national panchayat goodwill delegation, and madame sharma gave a farewell banquet in the great hall of the people this evening.

attending the banquet on invitation were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

chairman sharma and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. they wished the people of china and nepal ever growing friendship.

in his toast, chairman sharma said: the age old ties between nepal and china were strengthened and consolidated by the visits to china of h.m. king mahendra and h.r.h. crown prince birendra and your excellencies' visits to nepal. since then we have continued to renew this bond by exchange of delegations between our two countries from time to time.

he said: the warmth of your welcome to this delegation has touched us very deeply. we have been in this country barely for four days and within this short period we have felt by our intercourse and talks with the leaders, workers and people that the friendship of the chinese people towards nepal is most sincere. we hope our sincerity as friends is equally experienced by you.

he said: before we leave this capital city of peking for other parts of china, may i on behalf of his majesty king mahendra, the people of nepal and the good-will delegation of national panchayat, offer you our best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the chinese people. beyond any shadow of doubt our good friends the chinese people will under the guidance of chairman mao grow from strength to strength in the years to come.

he said that the delegation would carry back with them very happy and sweet memories of the chinese people's welcome and hospitality.

chairman sharma said in conclusion: allow me to propose a toast to the health of and long life to h.e. chairman mao and to the health of h.e. vice-chairman lin piao.

in his toast, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said: there is a traditional friendship of long history between the people of china and nepal. this friendship has further developed in recent years. our two countries have sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle to oppose foreign interference and big-nation chauvinism and to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and have established friendly relations and cooperation of a new type on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, respecting each other and treating each other as equals in handling the relations between us. not long ago, his majesty

king mahendra said at the national panchayat of nepal that the government of the kingdom of nepal was resolved to further strengthen the sino-nepalese relations. we highly appreciate this expression of friendship by his majesty the king. the chinese government and people, on their part, very much treasure the friendship with nepal and will strive for the consolidation and development of this friendship.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said: the goodwill delegation of the national panchayat of nepal may have learned about the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the nepalese people during its present brief visit to china. please convey, upon your return home, our high regards to their majesties king mahendra and the queen, and the fraternal greetings of the chinese people to the nepalese people.

in conclusion, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said: now i propose a toast to the health of their majesties king mahendra and the queen.

present at the banquet were:

pei shih-chang, lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, lo shu-chang, chi fang and hsien fu-min, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including peng shao-hui, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, chien chih-kuang, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, cheng chi-hung, su chieh, tu hsing-yuan, pai hsiang-yin, tsao cheng, liu yu-fa, ting hsi-lin, liu shao-wen, ma jen-hui, yu li-chun, wang chen and chai cheng-wen.

also present at the banquet were members of the national panchayat goodwill delegation adan singh kathayat, angdandi lama, chandra bahadur paldungwa, jaya prasad sharma, jiyaul haque, narayan prasad chand, balaram gharti magar, bhupendra lal nepali, bhupendra shah, yogendra nath shukla, ratna prasad kharel, layul tamang, basudev shrestha and junga bahadur chand;

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and first secretary of the embassy niranjan bhattarai and his wife, military attache of the embassy lt. col. keshar bahadur karki and his wife, and second secretary of the embassy besudev sharma and his wife.

Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation Led by Chairman Ram Hari Sharma Leaves Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and madame sharma and the national panchayat goodwill delegation he is leading left here by special plane today on a visit to southern china. they are accompanied by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

seeing the distinguished nepalese guests off at the airport were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and several thousand revolutionary people of peking.

chairman sharma and the other distinguished guests have brought from our friendly neighbour nepal the profound friendship of the nepalese people to the chinese people. the chinese people have given expression to their friendship for the nepalese people since the distinguished guests came to china. this has further consolidated and promoted the friendship between the people of both countries.

at the peking airport flying the national flags of the two countries, the revolutionary people beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, greeting the delegation's successful visit and the further development of the friendly relations between china and nepal. they shouted the slogans: "salute to the people of nepal exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the unity of the people of asia and africa exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people all over the world exclamation"

chairman and madame sharma and the other distinguished nepalese guests, in the company of chinese leaders, walked round to bid farewell to the people cordially.

also seeing off the distinguished nepalese guests at the airport were:

lu han, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan, hua lo-keng, lo shu-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries peng shao-hui, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, pai hsiang-kuo, fang yi, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, liu yu-fa, yu li-chun, chai cheng-wen and yang kung-su.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba, and his wife, and yen cheng-chang, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, are also accompanying the delegation on its visit to southern china.

diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport.

during their stay in peking, chairman and madame sharma and the other distinguished nepalese guests visited the peking no. 31 middle school, the no. 1 semi-conductor equipment factory of the hsicheng district and places of historical interest, in the company of kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman, and pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members, of the n.p.c. standing committee. the distinguished nepalese guests were warmly welcomed by workers, students and other revolutionary people.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception and Banquet on Occasion of Presenting CPC Central Committee with Documentary film "Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Visits Korea"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

on the occasion of presenting the central committee of the communist party of china with the gift of a coloured documentary film "chinese people's friendship delegation visits korea", hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, yesterday evening gave a film reception in the embassy. the film referred to was shown and a banquet followed.

attending the film reception and banquet were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; leading comrades of the departments concerned wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, yen chun, li yao-wen, nan nien-lung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, wang kuo-chuan, fu hao, wang yuen-hsi, han hsu and hsing jen-hsien; and those members of the chinese people's friendship delegation now in peking chou pei-yuan, ting kuo-yu, liu chun, hsu yu-kuang and sun chih-yuan as well as members of the delegation's entourage.

ambassador hyon jun guk and department head keng piao spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, ambassador hyon jun guk said: just now we saw the korean documentary film "chinese people's friendship delegation visits korea" which shows the unbreakable militant friendship and unity sealed by the korean and chinese peoples in hard and protracted struggle. the moving scenes about the militant unity between the korean and chinese peoples and armies immediately brought us back to those days and nights when they shared weal and woe in fighting the common enemy.

ambassador hyon jun guk said with conviction: the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples will, in the future, be further strengthened and developed in the common struggle against the policy of aggression and war by imperialists with u.s. imperialism as their head, and for the victory of socialism.

in his speech, department head keng piao said: last year when the chinese people's friendship delegation led by comrade tseng ssu-yu visited korea, it received a very warm welcome and cordial hospitalities on the part of the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean

people. this evening the film once again touched us with the fraternal, sincere and deep revolutionary feelings that the korean people have for the chinese people.

he added: the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea has been jointly forged by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. i believe we will go on strengthening and developing this revolutionary friendship and militant unity in the struggle against our common enemy.

kim jae suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, today handed over to shen chien, a leading functionary of the c.p.c. central committee international liaison department, the coloured documentary, a present made by the central committee of the korean workers' party to the central committee of the chinese communist party.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 24, 1971)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the romanian government delegation he is leading arrived here by special plane on the morning of the 23rd on a visit. they were accompanied by comrade li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade. after concluding their visit here, the distinguished romanian guests left for shanghai by special plane this morning for a visit.

when they arrived in and left nanking, the distinguished romanian guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by comrade hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the kiangsu provincial committee of the c.p.c., chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the nanking municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. nanking units including comrades chou kuan-wu, yang kuang-li, hsu chia-tun, fang min and liu chi-chang.

more than one thousand revolutionary people gathered at the nanking airport yesterday morning to warmly welcome the romanian government delegation. they held streamers inscribed with "a warm welcome to the distinguished romanian guests exclamation", "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other slogans. when comrade radulescu and the other romanian comrades stepped down from the plane amid a fanfare of drums and gongs, comrade hsu shih-yu and other comrades walked forward and shook hands with them. the revolutionary people performed the "garlands dance" and "red silk dance", waved miniature national flags of china and romania and shouted welcoming slogans. the whole airport was alive with

warm expressions of the unity and friendship between the people of both countries.

yesterday afternoon, the romanian government delegation led by comrade radulescu, in the company of comrade yang kuang-li and other comrades, visited the yangtze river bridge and scenic spots in nanking. that evening comrade hsu shih-yu gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. he and comrade radulescu spoke on the occasion. the hosts and guests greeted the continuous consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and romania built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. after the banquet, the distinguished guests saw a performance of revolutionary art items by "little red soldiers" in nanking.

romanian ambassador to china comrade duma and his wife and comrade li lien-ching, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the delegation on its visit to nanking.

TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Nagoya

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Mar. 24, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived here from tokyo today and was accorded a warm welcome by several hundred friendly personages from various circles and patriotic chinese residents.

welcoming the delegation at the station were koji goto, chairman of the organizing committee of the 31st world table tennis championships and president of the japan table tennis association, and responsible members of the tokai executive committee to welcome the chinese table tennis delegation.

holding a streamer inscribed with "a warm welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation", the welcoming crowd shouted "long live the militant unity between the people of japan and china exclamation" waving five-star red flags and full of profound feelings, the patriotic chinese residents cheered "long live chairman mao exclamation" and sang "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

the 31st world table tennis championships is scheduled to take place in nagoya.

when the delegation left tokyo, it was seen off at the station by friendly personages from various circles and patriotic chinese residents in tokyo.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Greets Central Committee of Communist Party of China on China's Successful Launching of Scientific Experiment Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 23, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message on march 19 to the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting china's successful launching of a scientific experiment man-made earth satellite.

the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china, dear comrades:

the thai revolutionary people are overjoyed and inspired on learning the news that china's second man-made satellite is orbiting the earth. we, on behalf of the entire membership of the party, fighters of the thai people's liberation army and all the revolutionary thai people, extend the warm congratulations on china's success in launching her second man-made earth satellite.

this splendid and great success proves that under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader the chinese people have carried out very outstandingly the various tasks set by the ninth party congress, attained continuous successes in the fields of science and technology, politics, economics, industry and national defence and are determined to surpass the advanced world level. this success in science and technology proves once again that u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism can in no way monopolise science and technology in this field. people's china is the powerful revolutionary base for the revolutionary people all over the world and has contributed to the defence of the security of the world people. the victory of the chinese people is also that of the revolutionary people of the whole world who are waging a life-and-death struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

the orbiting of the earth by the second man-made satellite amidst the paean of victory at the foremost anti-u.s. front in the indochina battlefield which is of very important significance for the revolutionary people of the whole world constitutes greater encouragement to the indochinese people, enhances their confidence in struggle and accelerates the doom of u.s. imperialism.

the revolutionary thai people regard the victory of the chinese people as the biggest encouragement and are resolved to develop broadly the people's war under the leadership

of our party, to coordinate our fighting with the anti-u.s. struggle of the peoples of the three indochinese countries and, uniting with the revolutionary people of the whole world, to win greater new victories.

we wish the chinese people who have mastered invincible mao tsetung thougnt greater new contributions and more glorious successes.

with communist salute exclamation

the central committee of
the communist party of thailand

thailand march 19, 1971

END

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